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FAITH IN CUBA'S CAUSE

Republic Will Be a Fact, Says General in Chief Gomez.

BRAVE MEN IN ARMY OF LIBERTY

Sixty Thousand Troops, Commander Says, Will Not Suffice to Even Weaken the Revolution.

CAMPOS AND HIS FRUITLESS CAMPAIGN

Act of Spanish Treachery in Butchering and Mutilating Cuban Soldiers Told of in an Address.

Maximo Gomez, General in Chief of the Cuban Army, in a letter to Estrada Palma of this city, tells of the state of war on the island. He writes as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF LIBERATION, SANCTI SPIRITUS, Nov. 18, 1895.

"Estrada Palma, New-York:

"My Good Friend: It gives me pleasure to address you these lines, from the western part of the island, as to the state of the war.

"My march has been slow, and it had to be so in order to be sure: without previous organization no human work can be successful.

"If I can develop my plan such as I have conceived it, 60,000 men will not suffice Spain to even weaken the revolution. And if the debility and want of faith in her arms are taken into consideration, it will be impossible for Spain to send that army at once, and sending them from time to time, they will only arrive to take the place of her losses, which are very great. Gen. Campos, perhaps because he wishes to strengthen his lost faith, permits himself to think of his triumph, not in the justice of his cause or in his aggressiveness, but what he calls our inferior organization. Never before has there existed more union and faith in our cause than now exists in the ranks of Cubans.

"A great deal is said here about belligerency, but without giving much thought to events that will have to arrive, we rely on our efforts and resolutions.

"As you will see by the circular I inclose, I have decided to stop all grinding of sugar even if we lose some money by it. This loss is quite acceptable, as our enemies would have received a larger sum and, what is worse, it would appear that the revolution was so weak that it could not destroy the fountains of wealth and power of our enemies.

"I have the approbation of some of the victims of this extreme measure, knowing that it is justified by the greed of Spain, who does not stop in her ideas of eternal usurpation. Such is the abnegation of the generous hearts who applaud and admire all! I recall such patriotic abnegation when the destruction of the Cuban Namaucla Bayamo was undertaken by its inhabitants giving it over themselves to the flames.

"It was on its ashes that the fierce Valmaceda, with his army of assassins and bandits, was able to make his camp.

"Our army of liberty is as well organized as can be expected. We have four army corps organized and well armed and commanded by expert Generals and brave men, like Maceos, Masso, Rabi, Pedro Perez, Cebreco, Rodriguez, Roloff, Sanchez, Castillo, Zayas, Suarez, Bermudez, Francisco Perez—and the brigades, regiments, and divisions that compose these corps are commanded by brave officers. One cannot, in such a short time, make expert and veteran soldiers, but we have done enough. And, using their valor by degrees, without doing foolhardy deeds, they now fight with valor and pay no attention, in open battle, to the useless and costly fire of thousands of Spaniards when a few Cubans are sent out to harass them.

"You cannot imagine how many good people we have with us, and Cuba may well feel proud of the apostles of science she has given to her army, such as the Doctors Eugenio Sanchez, Agromonte, Eugenio Molina, Fermin V. Dominguez, Bruno Zayas, Nicolas Alberdi, Oscar Pelmelles, Daniel Gispert, Santiago Garcia Canizares, Federico Latorre, Rogelio Robaina, Juan Pons, Nicasio Soler, Joaquin Castillo Duany, Guillermo F. Mascaro, Jose Nicolas Ferrer, Porfirio P. Valiente, Hipolito Gatana, N. N. Diaz, and Tomas Prado Guinan.

"We have also organized the civil government, which you already know is rendering great help to the army. We have already begun the instructions in the camp and in the prefectures. It is very hard for Gen. Campos to understand the war of today, and I would not dare to express this frank and honest opinion (treating of a Spanish officer who has always had my good will and respect as an honorable officer and gentleman) if he, in his interview with the editor of The Imparcial of Madrid and with reporters of THE TIMES and The World of New-York, had not shown military self-confidence in judging us weak and cowards and not able to organize ourselves. I could ask Gen. Campos a question which he would find difficult to answer with exactitude. How does he explain that, having arrived in the Island of Cuba at the same time as Gens. Maceo, Marti, and myself, when the small forces of Gen. Pedro Perez, in Guantanamo; Guillermo Moncada, poisoned in Santiago; Col. Miro, in Holguin, and Gen. Bartolomee Masso, in Manzanillo—how does he explain, I repeat, that he could not put down a growing revolution which, notwithstanding his military talents, his great resources, and his influence in the island, has extended like a great fire over all the country?

"And if Gen. Campos could not in those days take hold of a situation less difficult and of less danger, how does he expect to do so now, having in front of him an army of 50,000 men well organized to sustain an endless campaign? Why did he not suffocate it in the beginning, when we were weak and he strong, before Gen. Antonio Maceo had defeated him in Valenzuela, with all his prestige of warrior, and before Gens. Roloff and Sanchez and Rodriguez had landed their expedition and transported it in the country wagons in broad daylight? And, having lost his head, he now pretends to be able to kill or make surrender 50,000 men, not being able to capture 20! I think that Canovas del Castillo should think a little about this.

"I have never denied the logic of facts, and perhaps, Friend Estrada, being in love with the just cause of this great people, I may be optimistic; but I think without going to extremes we shall very soon reach the end that we have laid out before us.

"Let us leave Gen. Campos, making his useless efforts, his useless results, and always traveling by steamers on the coast. He has only made two marches into the interior, one, sadly notable, to Bayamo, and now to Ciego de Avila, to Sancti Spiritus—marches which have had for their object, according as he himself has said, 'to show his Generals how to march with small columns,' two thousand men. I do not know to what degree his subalterns look upon such appreciations. But I do know that to many honorable and brave military men, like the ones that accompany Gen. Campos in this campaign, without glory and without bread, such self-sufficiency has a very grave character.

"When Gen. Campos said this to the reporter he forgot how the brave Santoscildes died at the head of his forces in the battle of Valenzuela, and, what is more strange still, that he had marched the day before with his forces is much less number.

"According to my own way of looking at things, as they are happening in Cuba, Gen. Campos has said the truth on only two subjects. First, 'that the belligerency will be recognized by the United States when that Nation feels like it.' He denies, of course that our standing gives us the right to it. If he knows it he keeps it to himself. Secondly, and more important, and more transcendental, 'that if the Americans recognize the belligerency of Cuba without the right of belligerency, Spain will not keep up an inglorious war, like the one she is now waging against the Cubans, for, if things get complicated, Spain would prepare for war not only against the Yankees, but perhaps against all of free America.'

"We will not meddle in that. Things will take their natural course, and everybody will look out and understand his own business and we ours.

"Order and morality is our watchword and in the actual state of things we can say that, even if Spain sends thousands of her children to their death, we have already established the bases of the Cuban Republic, and the republic will be a fact even if a few of us fall. As ever, your loyal companions and friend,

"M. GOMEZ.

"P. S.—The Spanish soldiers are coming over to our ranks. My circular is giving good results."

A copy of an address issued by Maximo Gomez, General in Chief of the Cuban Army, from his headquarters, Santa Teresa, Oct. 31, has just been received in this city. It is as follows:

In the sublime struggle that the Cuban people have commenced again, after a lapse of seventeen years, to throw off the yoke of their eternal oppressor, the Spaniards, whenever they find occasion to do so with impunity have resumed the same atrocious proceeding they carried on during the ten years' war.

In the beginning of the present revolution, the oppressor, on account of more advanced civilization, thought proper to make public declaration of carrying on the war humanely. But the natural laws of inheritance cannot be changed in an hour, and the Spanish Army at the end of the year 1895 acts in precisely the same manner that it did from 1868 o 1878, which will be proved from what I am about to relate.

On Oct. 16 a Lieutenant of the Spanish Army, accompanied by four soldiers, two of whom were Cubans, presented themselves at the rebel camp of Col. Fusto Sanchez and asked to be incorporated in the Cuban Army. On the 24th the Spanish Lieutenant and his men asked for leave of absence to go and bring some arms and ammunition which they had hidden near Ciego de Avila, requesting the rebel leader at the same time to send five men of trust with them, which was granted.

The leader sent with them Capt. José Agramonte de Varona, his aide de camp, a Lieutenant, a Corporal, and two soldiers. A mile and a half from Ciego de Avila they dismounted and left the horses in care of the two Cuban soldiers, and the rest proceeded to fulfill their commission. Hardly half an hour had passed when, after several shots had been fired, two of the Spanish soldiers returned to the place where the Cubans were waiting with the horses, saying that they had been attacked by Spaniards, who were lying in ambush, and that the other six companions had been killed or fatally wounded. Then they decided to hide in the woods, but hardly had they entered when the Spaniards treacherously fired on the Cubans, both of whom escaped unhurt.

One of the Cubans immediately took flight to the woods and the two infamous cowards tried to kill the other with the butt end of their guns. But their cowardice only equaled their infamy, and after inflicting two serious wounds on the Cuban's head, they took flight, notwithstanding that the Cuban, though blinded with the blood from his head, was loading his gun again to fire. Capt. Agramonte, the Lieutenant, and the Corporal were assassinated and mutilated, the two Cuban soldiers escaping.

In vain do the Spaniards declare in the public press and from the tribune a line of conduct which will raise them in the opinion of men, for those are their words, but these are their deeds.

As a man, as an honest and upright soldier, I repudiate the action I here announce to the civilized world. As General in Chief of the Cuban Army, I am proud to say that my order never to use dishonorable proceedings, which may injure those who execute them more than those who suffer them, has never been disregarded by my subalterns.

Let Spain, in the last days of its execrable dominion, and with its doleful signs of impotence, boast of its wicked instincts; but we must not use reprisal. The culpable will be punished with all the severity of the law, but the example of the Spaniards will have no imitators among us.

MAXIMO GOMEZ,
General in Chief of the Cuban Army.

SENATOR HILL ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Position Taken by Mr. Cullom Regarded as Untenable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Hill will probably speak next Monday on the resolution introduced by Mr. Cullom on the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Hill is of the opinion that this resolution, worded as it is, and interpreted by the speech of Mr. Cullom yesterday, leads to a conclusion that cannot be maintained by this Government.

ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNING

Catholic Institution at St. Francis, Wis., Threatened with Destruction.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—The St. Ameliann Catholic Orphan Asylum, at St. Francis, is burning, and probably will be destroyed.

The Milwaukee Fire Department has been asked for assistance.

Carlisle to Speak in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11.—Samuel H. Pulliam of the committee appointed by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce to invite Mr. Carlisle to visit Richmond and make an address on finances, is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Fitz Lee, in which the latter says he paid a visit recently to Secretary Carlisle, when Mr. Carlisle informed him that he would probably come to Richmond some time after Christmas and deliver an address.

Decided for Mayor Pingree.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The suit of Secretary Tryon of the Board of Fire Commissioners against Mayor Pingree, for $25,000 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, was decided this morning in the Mayor's favor.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD'S

MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF 72 pages will be issued on Sunday next, Dec. 15. In addition to all the news, it will contain a superbly illustrated Art Section of 28 pages, in colors and half tones, including a galaxy of features appropriate to Christmastide, among which will be "A Tragic Idyl," by Paul Bourget, The Herald's $3,000 Prize Novelette, the $1,000 Prize Epic Poem, The Herald Building as a Doll's House, a Yachting Puzzle, and a host of other good things.

Price, as usual, 5 Cents. Don't miss it.—Adv.

STEAMER CUMBRAE SUNK

Collision in a Fog with the Germanic, Which Is Damaged.

THERE WERE NO LIVES SACRIFICED

Accident Occurred Soon After Leaving the Mersey—A Provincial "Saved from the Sea" Theatrical Company.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The White Star line steamer Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, which sailed hence to-day for New-York, came into collision shortly after leaving the Mersey with the Glasgow steamer Cumbrae, inward bound for Liverpool.

The Cumbrae was sunk and the Germanic's bows were stove. Fortunately the accident resulted in no loss of life. The Germanic rescued the passengers and crew of the wrecked vessel and returned to this port. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision.

Among the passengers on the Germanic were Lord Dunraven and the members of John Hare's company, including Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hare, son and daughter-in-law of John Hare; Charles Groves and wife, and the Hon. F. G. Curzon and wife. Mrs. Curzon is the actress, Ellice Jeffreys.

The Cumbrae was a vessel of about 900 gross tonnage. She was commanded by Capt. Blair. She was engaged in a freight and passenger service between Liverpool and Glasgow, and was owned by G. and J. Burns.

The following particulars of the accident have been received: The Germanic left her quay under an easy head of steam. The weather at the time was very thick, and every precaution was taken to avoid an accident. Two seamen were stationed in the crow's nest in addition to the ordinary lookout.

After about eight miles of slow steaming, warning whistles being sounded meantime at short intervals, the vessel reached Crosby Channel. By this time the fog had become so intense as to hide everything from view. Suddenly a whistle sounded close by, and the Germanic promptly responded. It was too late, however, to avoid a collision, and the White Star liner struck the Cumbrae a slanting blow between the forecastle and the forehatch.

The Germanic's bow penetrated the side of the Cumbrae to a depth of fourteen feet. If the Germanic had been under more way she would doubtless have cut the smaller vessel completely in two.

On the Cumbrae's decks a scene of terror ensued. There were twenty-eight passengers on the vessel, including a number of women and children, who rushed to and fro shrieking in their terror or fell on their knees and prayed aloud to be saved. On the Germanic also there was much excitement, all the passengers rushing on deck to ascertain what had happened. The shock of the collision was not severe enough, however, to cause great alarm, and the excitement on the big liner soon subsided.

Capt. McKinstry at once ordered sufficient way to be maintained to keep the bows of the Germanic in the hole made in the Cumbrae's side, and officers and men calmly and actively proceeded to the work of rescue. Belts, ropes, and ladders were thrown upon the Cumbrae's decks, and within a minute all of the passengers and crew of the doomed vessel had either scrambled or been hauled upon the Germanic's decks.

One passenger was slightly injured while being hauled on board, and a woman fell overboard, but was instantly rescued by a boat from the Germanic, which had been previously lowered. When all were safe the Germanic's engines were reversed and the vessels separated.

The Cumbrae immediately lurched and began to settle. Seventeen of the Cumbrae's crew and a dozen of the Germanic's men entered a boat with the intention of boarding the Cumbrae, in order to draw her fires to prevent an explosion and to try to save property.

They rowed within fifty yards of the sinking vessel, when she suddenly plunged forward and went down. The Cumbrae foundered in comparatively shallow water, the tide being three-quarters full. The boat's crew fixed lights on the masts of the sunken steamer to warn passing vessels.

The sea was calm at the time, but the fog still prevailed, and the boat could not find the Germanic. After cruising around for a while, the boat was found by the tug Gamecock, which took the men on board. The Germanic's men were transferred to their vessel, while the Gamecock conveyed the Cumbrae's sailors to Liverpool. The passengers and crew of the wrecked vessel lost everything.

Among the passengers on the Cumbrae were the members of a provincial theatrical company, who were going to Birkenhead to perform the play, "Saved from the Sea."

Immediately after the collision occurred the Germanic's water-tight compartments were closed and every precaution to secure the safety of the vessel was taken. After the rescue of those on board the Cumbrae, an examination of the Germanic was made. It showed that twenty feet of the vessel's bows above the water line were damaged, and the Captain decided to return to port. Subsequently the Germanic anchored off Egremont, where the passengers of both the Germanic and the Cumbrae were embarked on tugs and landed at Liverpool, where they were conveyed to hotels.

The passengers of the Germanic have the option of proceeding for New-York on the Umbria Dec. 14 or on the Teutonic Dec. 18. A gang of men has been sent to coal and prepare the Adriatic, which is in dock, to enable her to sail to-morrow if necessary. Nothing has been definitely arranged. It is understood that the mails will be taken by the Umbria in any event. The Germanic will dock to-morrow morning.

At the office of the White Star Line in this city nothing was known yesterday about the reported collision. The only news of the Germanic that was to be had there was that she had sailed at 4 o'clock P. M. for this port.

The office of the company was kept open yesterday until late in the evening to receive any word of the steamship that might be sent from the other side, but none was received.

H. Maitland Kersey, agent for the line, said that no fear was felt for the safety of the Germanic, or for that of her passengers.

"It is not known here," he said, "who have been booked to sail on the Germanic, aside from the fact that it is generally understood that Lord Dunraven is on board."

No information of the reported collision could be obtained at Mr. Kersey's house at midnight last night.

The steamship Germanic is one of the fastest single-screw vessels afloat. She was built in Belfast in July of 1874 and was launched the next year. Her maiden trip, completed May 20, 1875, consumed 9 days 15 hours 1 minute. She had new engines of the triple-expansion type, a complete set of new boilers, and was entirely renovated. She was fitted up in light hard woods, and her saloon resembled those of the Teutonic and Majestic. The repairs cost $250,000, and were accomplished with a view to increasing her speed one day and reducing the amount of fuel consumed. The alterations resulted in making her almost a seven-day boat, her first trip to this port, which ended May 23 last, being made in 7 days 6 hours 10 minutes. She now burns only 95 tons of coal a day. The Germanic has during her career of twenty years made over 440 trips, during which her immense single screw has spun out in her wake over 1,500,000 miles.

She is of 5,008 tons gross tonnage, 3,150 tons net, 450 feet long, 44 feet 9 inches beam, and is 34 feet 3 inches deep. Her hull is of iron and she has three decks and four schooner-rigged masts. She is protected from possible disaster by eight water-tight bulkheads, and has the usual number of lifeboats on her. Her officers are: E. R. McKinstry, Captain; G. J. Carvin, Chief Officer; W. H. Calvert, First Officer; W. S. Atkins, Second Officer; S. M. Sargent, Third Officer; John McIntyre, Chief Engineer; Edward Gordon, Second Engineer; T. W. Ruddle, Third Engineer, and William Rowe, Fourth Engineer. Her purser is H. T. Thorpe; her steward, James Irvinge, and J. S. Brice is the ship's surgeon. Her crew aggregates 150 men.

The Cumbrae was built at Glasgow in 1863. She is 176 feet long, 19 feet beam, and draws only 6 feet 8 inches of water. She was owned by J. Rogers & Co. of Glasgow, and was at one time named Victory, and later Marquis of Lorne.

Late to-night it was arranged to have the Adriatic sail to-morrow in the place of the Germanic.

Lord Dunraven, in describing his experience in connection with the accident, said that he was in the cabin when it occurred; that he was extremely hungry and was awaiting the summons to dinner. He did not feel any pronounced sensation when the collision occurred. He heard only a slight crash. He denied that there was any excitement among the passengers on board. Everybody, he said, showed the utmost coolness.

All the officers of the steamer were at their posts, and it was evident that great celerity had been shown, as, when he reached the deck the passengers and crew of the Cumbrae were already being hauled aboard the Germanic.

Mr. Helmsley, the manager for John Hare, said that he was standing on the deck when the collision happened, and the shock was only just enough to disturb his balance. He attributed the rescue of the female passenger who fell into the water to the good work of the Germanic's crew in lowering the boats. Nobody on the Germanic, he said, imagined that the vessel was in peril. The members of Mr. Hare's company sail on the Umbria.

TROOPS TO PROTECT A COLLEGE

A Mob in Kansas City, Kan., Threatens to Raid a Medical Institution Where Bodies Were Found.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Gov. Morrill has called out Battery B to this city to protect the people in the Kansas City (Kan.) Medical College.

A mob is being organized to raid the college, because stolen bodies have recently been found in it.

The members of the Lawrence troop have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to Kansas City.

SENATOR HILL FAVORS JUDGE VANN

Justice Peckham Will Take His Seat Early in January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Hill said this morning that he thought Gov. Morton could find no better man to appoint to the vacancy on the New-York Court of Appeals bench than Judge Vann of Syracuse. Senator Hill looks upon Judge Vann as one of the ablest jurists of the State. He was designated by Mr. Hill, when Governor, as one of the members of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals will give a dinner next Thursday night at the Fort Orange Club to their retiring associates, Judges Finch and Peckham. The Governor has received and accepted an invitation to attend. Judge Finch's fourteen-year term will expire Dec. 31, and the Judge will leave the bench to become Dean of Cornell University Law School. Judge Peckham will retire from the Court of Appeals by reason of his election to the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Peckham says that he will leave Albany in time to take his place on the Supreme Court bench the first Monday in January.

NO PRAYERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Minnesota's Attorney General Decides Against Religious Exercises.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 11.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction recently received an inquiry whether or not the law prohibited the opening of public schools with a recital of the Lord's Prayer, and asking the advice of the Superintendent when one person in the district objected to the service.

In one opinion rendered yesterday, Attorney General Childs, to whom the matter was referred, holds that the service is in violation of Section 16 of the State Constitution, which provides that no person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship.

Controller of Customs Resigns.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 11.—N. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs in the Dominion Government, to-day forwarded his resignation to Premier Bowell at Ottawa. Wallace is Sovereign Grand Master of the Orange Order in British America, and his resignation is the result of a disagreement with the Government's policy on the Manitoba school question.

Waste No Time

in securing your share of the bargains in Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets, at 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

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DEMOCRATS ARE AROUSED

The Attack on Mr. Bayard Is Generally Resented.

HOUSE MAY ADOPT A RESOLUTION

Speaker Reed Will Require His Followers to Do Something Unhandsome to the Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—If the undignified and grossly partisan attack made yesterday in the House upon Ambassador Bayard has had no other effect, it has apparently made a good many Democrats who had not been particularly interested in his welfare his strong friends for this occasion. This list of defenders does not include some Democrats who have at times been singled out and coddled by Republicans in power as most likely to be merely nominal Democrats, but it does include many Democrats who have been regarded as not at all friendly to the Administration.

The performance given yesterday is regarded by some of the old members as a pretty fair sample of what the House will do from day to day between the hours when it will be necessary to discuss appropriation bills. Occasionally when Republicans amuse themselves with abuse and ridicule of the Administration, they will be able to secure the aid of a Democrat or two of the sort that believes that Democratic greatness and unity are to be secured by alliance with Republicans, as if the old art of political controversy and the old tests of political loyalty were obsolete.

The men with convictions are not all on the Republican side, however, nor are all the men without convictions on the side of the Democrats, so that when the time comes to defend the course of a man so entirely honorable and so useful as Mr. Bayard, it will be decently and earnestly done. Then, before the Foreign Affairs Committee is appointed, it is admitted that there will be no attempt to impeach Mr. Bayard for the political crime of having held up the protection policy to British criticism.

With confidence that Mr. Reed will intimate to his 200 his desire that they shall do something unhandsome to the Ambassador, it is likely that the majority will be used to the extent of passing a resolution expressive of the deep detestation in which they hold any one who does not accept the policy that produces subjects for the "Fatfrier," and, having done this, the House will have done the worst possible thing it can do. It might reduce the Ambassador's salary, or decline to appropriate it at all. These things are not suggested because they ought to be done; but such pranks would come naturally from the boys who have indulged in the pastime of flinging mud at him.

In the highly improbable event that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs should adopt a resolution recommending the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard, as suggested by Mr. Barrett's resolution, the proceedings which would follow in both houses would be interesting.

The House, under the Constitution, has the sole power to impeach, and the Senate the sole power to try all cases. Immediately after resolving to impeach, the House would appoint a committee of two members to go to the Senate bar, and, in the name of the House and of all the people of the United States, to impeach the officer named in the resolution, and demand that the Senate make an order for the appearance of the accused to make answer. A committee of five members of the House would then be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment. When reported, the articles of impeachment would be considered in Committee of the Whole, and be subject to amendment. After the Senate had notified the House that it would take proper order therein, the House would select by ballot five managers to conduct the impeachment on the part of the House. The articles of impeachment agreed to by the House would then be carried to the Senate by the House managers, at such time when the Senate would resolve itself into a court of impeachment, and receive the articles of impeachment. The Senate would issue summons to the accused, and fix the time within which he should file his answer and plea.

The Senate having fixed a day for the trial and being ready to proceed, the House would resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole and proceed to the Senate Chamber in that capacity. If the trial should extend beyond one day, every day's proceedings would be reported to the House. If the trial should be very long, the House would cease to go to the Senate Chamber daily, but would leave the conduct of the case on the part of the House to its five managers. When the testimony should be closed, the House would again attend in a body to hear arguments of counsel. The report of the final action in the case would be reported to the House by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. A two-thirds vote of the members present would be required to convict. Judgment could not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold office; but the party convicted would be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Congress has only had to deal with seven impeachment cases in its history. They were the cases of William Blount, a United States Senator; John Pickering, District Judge of New-Hampshire; Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; James Peck, United States District Judge of Missouri; West W. Humphreys, United States District Judge of Tennessee; Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and William W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

MR. BAYARD NOT TALKING.

English Papers Take Ground Against the Ambassador.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—United States Ambassador Bayard steadfastly declines to be interviewed by anybody on the subject of the resolution of impeachment introduced by Congressman Barrett in the American House of Representatives yesterday. He has, without exception, informed all callers that he had nothing to say.

The St. James's Gazette, commenting upon the attack made upon Ambassador Bayard in the House of Representatives yesterday, says: "Mr. Bayard may decline to retain his post after the attack that was made upon him in Congress yesterday, and if he resigns it will be regretted here, as he is a fine example of a dignified, upright, and eloquent American statesman. But his alleged indiscretion was so deliberate that we doubt whether he had not contemplated its probable result. We should resent any British Minister making a speech in a foreign country attacking a vital part of our policy."

The Globe says: "Mr. Bayard permitted himself to indulge in freedom of speech about his own countrymen, rulers, and politics that would have been impossible for a diplomat of the Old World, and we think the Republican majority is reasonably annoyed."

CRUISER CINCINNATI'S PERIL

Coal Afire Near the Magazine—Moments of Thrilling Apprehension — Danger Averted by Cool Heads.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 11.—Smoke was discovered issuing from the coal bunkers next to the magazine on board the United States ship Cincinnati yesterday afternoon. The bunkers had not been opened in three months, and the fire was from spontaneous combustion.

When discovered the fire had so far progressed as to have the walls between the bunkers and the magazine red hot.

The wooden casings in which the fixed ammunition was inclosed had been burned away.

As soon as the alarm was given every man was at his post, the magazine flooded, and the danger was soon over. A few minutes more, and the magazine would have exploded, killing every man on board and wrecking the ship.

The coolness of Capt. Johnson and his officers and the discipline of the crew averted what might have been one of the most serious calamities that have ever happened on board an American man-of-war. In consequence of the heavy norther from yesterday noon until this morning, no communication was had with the shore to report the accident.

BLAKE SHOOTS FOUR MEN

Wounds Three in a Fight in a Restaurant and Runs Amuck Through a Crowded Street.

Charles Blake and Thomas Hogan and two women went into a restaurant at 2,310 Third Avenue about 11 o'clock last night and were eating, when a third man came in and sat down near them. He turned to listen to their conversation, and Blake and Hogan became angry and started a fight.

Chairs, tables, and dishes were thrown from one end of the room to the other. The women ran out by a side door and the manager of the place called for a policeman. Before one came Charles Lavender, a waiter, had separated the fighters, but the arrival of Policeman Howard of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Precinct Blake became uncontrollable with rage and began firing with a revolver.

Howard was shot twice through the chin. Lavender was shot in the chest and in the left wrist.

Blake then started out of the restaurant on a run toward One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Walter Gallagher and George Julian, both waiters in the restaurant, got in his way. A bullet cut a furrow through Gallagher's scalp.

Blake ran, shooting right and left, along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which was crowded. As he turned the corner at Lexington Avenue he met Policeman Beller and his wife and Thomas Van Nostrand and a young woman. Van Nostrand caught Blake's hand just as he fired again. The bullet grazed one of Van Nostrand's legs.

At this point Blake was overpowered and a crowd of angry men surrounded him and cried "Lynch him!" He was taken to the station house, where Hogan and the two women had already been taken. Lavender and Howard were also there.

Blake denied emphatically that he had shot anybody. He and Hogan were locked up.

Lavender and Howard were taken to the Harlem Hospital. Lavender was able to leave the hospital later. The surgeons say Howard is in no danger.

THE PRESIDENT WILL SOON RETURN

Secretary Carlisle Desires Mr. Cleveland's Approval of His Annual Report—Delayed by a Storm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—President Cleveland's early return to Washington is looked for.

It is authentically stated that dispatches have been sent to him by members of his Cabinet urging that a special meeting be called for Monday next to consider, among other important matters, Lord Salisbury's reply on the Venezuelan matter and Secretary Carlisle's report. The Secretary of the Treasury is unwilling to submit that important document to Congress until it has been carefully read and approved by the President and his Cabinet. Hence the request for a special meeting on Monday and the telegraphed suggestions, which will probably bring the President back to Washington by that time.

The storm now raging about Cape Hatteras gives no uneasiness to the personal friends of President Cleveland, who is reported to be in Cape Channel. It was learned to-day that Mr. Cleveland was warned by telegraph of the coming bad weather by the Weather Bureau. Cape Channel is the best refuge in the vicinity of Hatteras, and the Violet is in no danger there. She is sheltered by an island on one side and by the Cape on the other.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—Nothing of the President's movements has been learned here to-day. There was a high wind on the coast last night, in consequence of which the water in the canal is too low for the Violet to pass through. Yesterday was an excellent day for ducking.

ONE GOLD WITHDRAWAL THIS WEEK

L. Von Hoffmann & Co. Take $1,000,000 for Export.

Gold to the amount of $1,000,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export by L. Von Hoffmann & Co. It was the first withdrawal of the week. Foreign exchange rates have now declined to $4.88¾, at which the margin of profit in exports is exceedingly slender, and further decline is promised through an abundance of cotton bills.

Bankers say that the debts of Americans abroad have not been so small as now for a long time. Exports of grain and cotton may turn the balance against Europe before the end of the month, it is said, should normal conditions not be disturbed.

With the coming of the new year remittances will be necessary for coupon payments, so that the balance cannot now be too much in American favor for comfort in the near future.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11.—The First National Bank of this city has contributed $15,000 in gold, in response to Secretary Carlisle's recent call. This is the first bank here to do so, and the gold has been entered to the bank's credit at the Sub-Treasury in Boston.

To Regulate Liquor Sales to Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate the draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, under penalty of sixty days' imprisonment and a fine of not less than $100. Exception is made where authority in writing is given by the War Department.

All the Latest Artistic Novelties

for Christmas Gifts in Flint's Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE ON

Candidates Skirmishing for Positions of Advantage.

WHY QUAY DESERTED PITTSBURG

Protection Sentiment in the Smoky City Too Favorable to McKinley.

WILL PLATT LEAVE MORTON FOR REED?

Arrangements for the Conventions Already in Progress—Bradley a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—There does not appear to have been any ill feeling caused by the selection of St. Louis as the place for the National Republican Convention. The men who were here in the interest of San Francisco, Chicago, and Pittsburg asserted before the National Committee reached its decision that they would cheerfully abide by the result. They have kept their word, although in the case of San Francisco there appears to be ground for dissatisfaction.

San Francisco began a still hunt for the convention a year ago. So persistent were the San Francisco men that they created an impression that the necessary 26 votes would be secured when the committee got ready to make its choice. When the San Francisco delegates reached here a week ago, their claim had narrowed down to 21 votes on the first ballot, but they were confident that additional votes would come to them. According to the remarks of several of the San Francisco agents there was a general feeling in the National Committee favorable to taking the convention to the Pacific coast. The vote of yesterday shows that the estimate of the San Francisco men was nearly correct, so far as the first ballot was concerned, but very much out of the way in regard to the preferences of the committee.

No Charges of Duplicity.

No charges have been made by the San Francisco delegation of duplicity on the part of any of the committee. "We simply made a miscalculation," said a San Francisco man to-day. "We realized at the outset that we had a big contract on our hands, and, candidly, we are not much disappointed with the result. We believe that it would be a great thing for the party and for California if the National Convention could be held in San Francisco. While we accept the decision of the committee, we shall not despair of getting a convention some day. The Democrats will soon be ready to name a place for their National Convention, and you may rest assured that San Francisco will be in the field with an attractive bid."

Why Quay Favored St. Louis.

The fact has become known that "Boss" Quay was in favor of St. Louis as a second choice. He knew two days ago that Pittsburg could not secure the prize, and he gave the tip to some of his henchmen in the Pittsburg delegation to throw their strength to St. Louis when it became apparent that Pittsburg would not win. The Pittsburgers have not shown any signs of disappointment. Their orators succeeded in working in some sentimental speeches calculated to direct attention to the alleged harmonious condition of the party in Pennsylvania and to the "masterly" leadership of Quay.

One reason given for the lukewarmness of Quay's support of Pittsburg toward the last is that he feared that the protective sentiment in Pittsburg was apt to be favorable to McKinley, and he might have difficulty in controlling the convention in the interest of another candidate. The McKinley managers here say they would have been satisfied with the selection of Pittsburg. They believe that their candidate has a strong backing in Pennsylvania. They assume to be content with the decision of the committee, but well informed politicians say that McKinley would have much preferred to have the convention in Chicago.

Morton, Reed, and Platt.

It is the policy of all the candidates to express satisfaction with the selection of St. Louis. Mr. Reed has not shown any disappointment. His friends have had much to say in the last twenty-four hours concerning his chances. One is quoted to-night as saying that Reed's strength exceeds the expectations of his most enthusiastic supporters and that the story is idle which tries to create the impression that there will be defections from him in New-England which will have some effect upon the convention. This man asserts that the Maine man will not only have the practical support of the united New-England delegation but that he is the original choice of the leading Republicans of New-York, who control the selection of delegates to the National Convention. This is a roundabout way of saying that Thomas C. Platt does not take any particular stock in the candidacy of Gov. Morton.

Gov. Morton is regarded as a candidate, but it is the impression here that when he shall have been given a complimentary vote he will drop out of the contest. Mr. Reed is declared to have developed much strength in the South, particularly in Alabama and Louisiana.

McKinley Is Worried.

That McKinley is worried about the proportions of the Reed boom is evidenced by the fact that he has established headquarters here. It was gall and wormwood to him to read of the attentions being showered upon his rival, and the only course which it seemed possible for him to adopt was to establish his lieutenants in the very shadow of the big man from Maine, that they might counteract as far as possible the sentiment growing in his favor. Shrewd politicians say that McKinley has injured rather than improved his chances by this action. The people are quick to catch the significance of such a move, and sympathy is likely to be enlisted for Reed because of it.

It is safe to say that Mr. Allison is entirely satisfied with the selection of St. Louis. His strongest following is in the West, and the further West the convention goes, so his friends say, the better it is for his candidacy. Mr. Allison is pursuing the even tenor of his way, without throwing any sidelights on his effort to get the nomination. His supporters here say that he will make things lively in the convention.

Harrison has not been heard from since the decision of the committee was made

Now on Exhibition for a few days the celebrated picture of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO (1815,) by R. Caton Woodville,

AT

SCHAUS' GALLERY.

New Paintings, Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings exquisitely Framed, Fac Similes, French Miniature Frames, etc., etc.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,

204 FIFTH AVENUE,
MADISON SQUARE.

known. The only reference made to him at the committee meeting yesterday was unecomplimentary, and it evoked much applause. So far as the Washington public is concerned, Harrison is not so popular as either McKinley or Reed. The latter unquestionably has more friends here than his Ohio rival. Washington sentiment, however, is not a safe thing for a politician to figure on. Many of the men who met political deaths in the recent election are popular here.

Headquarters have already been engaged in St. Louis for Reed and McKinley, and it is assumed that the others are quietly making the necessary arrangements for adequate quarters there.

The Democratic Convention.

Attention here is now turning to the subject of the Democratic National Committee and the selection it will make of a convention city. The committee will meet here in the middle of January. Four years ago there were a half dozen cities contesting for the convention and much hard feeling was engendered through the action of the committee in fixing on Chicago. Milwaukee sent a delegation of 200 and spent at least $30,000 in trying to get the convention. It is estimated that $100,000 was spent here in a week by the representatives of the competing cities. Kansas City, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, and other towns were in the race. The success of Chicago was ascribed to the influence of Brice and Gorman, and these manipulators were roundly denounced by the Milwaukee men, who felt that they had been "bunkoed."

Thus far no information has been received here relating to the number of cities that will ask for the Democratic Convention. It is taken for granted that Chicago will be on hand, and it is known that New-York will make a more determined effort than its representatives did in the struggle which has just ended.

Preparations at St. Louis.

The special committee appointed yesterday by the Republican National Committee to arrange the details for the convention, and which is to act independently of the regular Executive Committee, held its first meeting this morning at the Arlington. All of the seven members were present. Mr. Thompson was also in attendance. Mr. Thompson is the President of the Business Men's Association of St. Louis, and has been one of the moving spirits in the effort to locate the convention in Missouri. An agreement was reached as to the distribution of the convention tickets. Upon this matter the committee expressed a willingness to be as liberal as circumstances would permit. Those who will be admitted by ticket are delegates and alternates and distinguished visitors, such, for example, as Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors of States, and others holding official position of equal dignity and character. The usual quota of tickets for the benefit of the Grand Army of the Republic will also be distributed.

H. C. Kerens, the Missouri member of the committee, declared this morning that the convention will be held in the north nave of the exposition building. He has received a telegram from the architect, who was directed to prepare the plans necessary to adapt the hall to the convention's use, saying that $15,000 would be required for this purpose. The architect has been directed by telegraph to commence the work immediately.

The special committee agreed before adjournment to-day to meet on some date between the 10th and 20th of January next, at the call of the Chairman, Mr. Manley, for the consideration of other matters connected with the convention.

The Lucky Thirteen.

A member of the St. Louis delegation tells a curious story to-day which furnishes a new illustration of the old saying about "luck in odd numbers," and which also proves that the number 13 is not always an unlucky number. When the St. Louis delegation reached the railway station Friday last it was discovered that it consisted of thirteen members. Thirteen was the number of the section in the "sleeper" assigned to one member. Upon the party's arrival at the Arlington ex-Congressman Frank was given Room 13, and on the informal ballot, which was taken by the National Committee yesterday, St. Louis received exactly thirteen votes. And yet she distanced all her competitors handily.

UNDER WAY IN NEW-YORK.

Campaign Begun with Mr. Lawrence's Departure for St. Louis.

The National campaign, so far as New-York State is concerned, has begun. The selection by the Republican National Committee of St. Louis as the place for holding the National Convention has brought it at once to be a thing of the present.

It has been the custom for the last fifteen or twenty years for Dwight Lawrence, "the Dean of the sage corps," a Republican who knows all the details of the political history of this State since the party was formed, to vist the convention city and secure quarters for the New-York delegation. Following this traditional custom. Mr. Lawrence will start for St. Louis to-day to secure rooms where New-York's seventy-two delegates may lodge during the convention.

The departure of Mr. Lawrence is the beginning of the campaign. From the time when he purchases his ticket for the convention city the discussion of National delegates, their choice for the Presidency, and the bearing on State politics of the selection of delegates at large begin.

This year there is a promise of some interesting developments in the election of delegates. It is a tradition that the so-called "Big Four" in State politics shall go to the convention as delegates at large.

The "Big Four" are the four members of the Advisory Committee of the State Committee, and for some years these four have been ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, and ex-Senator Warner Miller. Last year, however, the State Committee dropped Mr. Hiscock from the list and substituted Edward Lauterbach. So if there is no break in the tradition—and there is no practical reason in sight why there should be, because Mr. Platt is in control and Mr. Lauterbach is a Platt man—the delegates at large will be Messrs. Platt, Miller, Depew, and Lauterbach.

Because of the prominence of Mr. Lauterbach in local politics, and because of the local factional troubles among the Republicans, the selection of National Convention delegates is even now cutting a figure in the politics of New-York County. It seems to be the policy of the anti-Platt faction to carry the fight into the Congressional districts, in an endeavor to secure some of the delegates to the National Convention.

There promises to be another interesting situation in Oneida County, and here the National delegates will be selected with reference to their attitude on local questions. Oneida County is in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District. It is joined with Herkimer, which is the home of Warner Miller.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee lives in Oneida County, and is said to be ambitious to go to the St. Louis Convention as a delegate. Mr. Hackett would doubtless have been able to secure an election without much trouble, had it not been that he has brought on, by his own action, the bitterest kind of feeling between himself and his friends and Senator Henry J. Coggeshall and his friends. Mr. Coggeshall has recently demonstrated that he has a popularity in his county that is simply overwhelming. Making a canvass as an independent Republican who had bolted the regular machine convention, he was elected by more than 4,000 plurality. This was a setback for Mr. Hackett which the latter had not expected.

Since the election Mr. Hackett has been disposed to increase the feeling on the part of Mr. Coggeshall and his friends by officially scheduling Mr. Coggeshall as an "Ind. Dem.," which is an abbreviation for the claim on Mr. Hackett's part that Mr. Coggeshall is to be treated as a Democrat whenever a caucus of the Republican Senators is held in Albany this Winter.

Mr. Coggeshall and his friends do not like this classification on the part of Chairman Hackett. If the Republican machine at Albany this Winter attempts to shut Mr. Coggeshall out of the caucus, his friends say he will resent it, and in the locality where Mr Hackett must get his support as a delegate to the National Convention the Senator will give him another round in the battle which was waged so hotly in the last campaign.

Mr. Platt, it is understood, is not disposed to be so harsh with Senator Coggeshall as is Mr. Hackett, and, according to the belief of some Republicans, would be willing to see the Senator from the Oneida district safely within the Republican fold. If the caucus at Albany does not take him into its inner circle this Winter, then there is promise of the liveliest kind of a squabble in Oneida when Mr. Hackett comes up for election as delegate to the National Convention.

OHIO SOLID FOR McKINLEY.

So Says ex-Gov. Charles Foster, Who Is Now in This City.

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and blew McKinley's Presidential boom loud and long. He ran the high protective tariff flag up to the masthead and made it plain that he wanted a revival of the McKinley tariff.

"Ohio is solid for Gov. McKinley for the Presidency," he said. "I am not familiar with the management of his campaign, but it is going to be a very active one. He has many friends in the West and South. I believe that he will get votes from all the Southern States and from all the Western States, with the exception of Iowa, which is for Allison."

"What about the talk that ex-Gov. Forsker's friends are not sincere in their support of McKinley?"

"There is nothing in that whatever. The rivalry that existed between them as State leaders has all passed away now. Mr. Foraker and his friends are all for Gov. McKinley."

"Will not the Southern delegates be pretty generally for ex-President Harrison?"

"I do not know that any effort has been made in the South for the ex-President."

"There are some Republicans who say 'Don't take McKinley on account of his tariff views.' I think that his tariff views will add great strength to him. The South wants protection, so that it can share in the prosperity of the North, and the Republicans of the country are for a revival of the tariff in protection's interest."

A RUSH FOR ROOMS.

Headquarters Already Secured for the Leading Candidates.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—The deluge of outside orders for hotel accommodations during the Republican Convention began immediately upon the Committee's decision, and still continues. So large were some of the demands that an informal meeting of hotel proprietors was held to-day, and a decision reached that no one candidate will be allowed to monopolize a hotel.

The chief backer and friend of one of the foremost candidates for President telegraphed an order to-night reserving forty of the best rooms in a large hotel. It was learned on investigation that orders in proportion from the same source were received at other hotels. It was then decided by the hotel men that no individual should be allowed to "corner" accommodations for the purpose of entertaining convention shouters. There are ample accommodations in the principal hotels for 10,000 people, while the minor hotels and lodging houses can comfortably house seven times that number. The rates will not be raised during the convention.

Apartments have been secured at the Southern Hotel by Reed, McKinley, and Alger, while Allison is booked at the Lindell.

The prompt, complete, and unbiased report of the committee proceedings sent from Washington by the United Press are the subjects of general commendation here. In strong contrast with this is the condemnation of the disgracefully partisan reports sent by The Chicago Associated Press, which were outspoken for Chicago.

A Bradley Delegate Chosen.

RICHMOND, Ky., Dec. 11.—Col. W. Caperton, President of the Richmond National Bank of this city, will be a delegate to the Republican National Convention from this, the Eighth Congressional District. He favors Bradley for President.

OFFICF SEEKERS' DAY DEC. 16

Mr. Wurster Says He Will Then Take Down the Bars.

At the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster was the guest of honor at a dinner last night. William Copeland Wallace presided, and addresses were made by the Presidents of other clubs in Brooklyn. The Mayor-elect made a speech, in which he said:

"I shall pull down the bars and receive delegations looking for appointments to office on Dec. 16—the 15th happens to be Sunday, and I cannot keep my promise to announce appointments on that day.

"I want to give the City of Brooklyn just as good men as Commissioners as Mayor Schieren has done. He has set a pace that I shall try to follow. He has made a record hard to equal, but I shall do my best to equal it. I am going to put men at the head of departments who are men of affairs and who have the confidence of the people.

"I desire to make my own selections; not that I disdain advice, but, as the chief is responsible for the acts of his subordinates, I pledge myself to give good government and an honest administration."

A Family Found Starving.

The neighbors of Mary Osdendorf, who lives at 599 Eleventh Avenue, reported to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night that the woman and her children were in a starving condition. A physician found Mrs. Osdendorf in bed, weak from starvation. Her three children—Alvin, nine years; George, five years, and William, eighteen months old—were found in another bed, weak from hunger. There was no fire in the house. The mother and infant were taken to Bellevue Hospital and the other children sent to the Gerry society.

The father had his foot cut off by a train in Eleventh Avenue several weeks ago, and since then has been in the Charity Hospital.

YOUR body is hungry for fat; you are living from hand to mouth—
SCOTT'S EMULSION

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

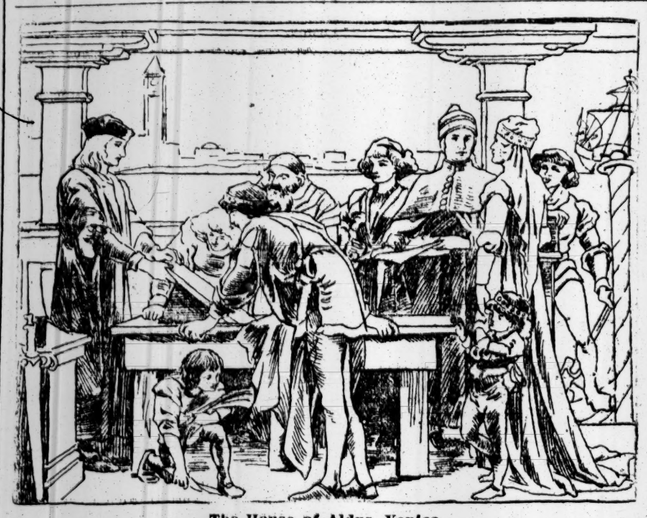
British Medical Journal

THREE HANDSOME GLASS WINDOWS

The House of Aldus, Venice, A. D. 1502, Designed by Frederick Wilson—A Decorative Landscape.

An unusually attractive and brilliant stained glass window is now on view at the studios of the Tiffany Company, 333 Fourth Avenue. The design is by Frederick Wilson, and the work goes to the Young Men's Library at Troy, N. Y., the gift of Mrs. Mary Hart of that city in memory of her husband.

The composition, which is entitled "The House of Aldus, Venice, A. D. 1502," represents a historic scene in the printing house of Aldus Manutius, on or about the 22d of August, 1502, when the printer exhibited to the Doge Leonardo Loredan the proof pages of the first popular edition of Dante. Mr. Wilson has assumed that there was present on this occasion, besides Aldus and the Doge, the editor of the work, Peter Benbo; the designer and engraver of the type; Francisco Francia, and Alberto Pio, whose money enabled the printer to publish this handy volume edition of Italy's great poet. Even the printer's devil is not forgotten in the composition; he is there picking up stray proof sheets from off the floor, at the same time gazing with envious eyes upon a patrician boy who stands at the side of the Doge's wife. In addition to these there are two other figures, a page and a gondolier.



The House of Aldus, Venice.

The graceful Venetian costumes and the color possibilities have been made the most of by the artist. Yellows, reds, and greens predominate, while by use of the new Favrile glass exquisite tones and effects of astonishing luminosity have been obtained. In addition to the memorial is a window destined for the Unitarian Church of the Saviour in Brooklyn, a novelty in its way, for instead of representing figures or ornaments, the scheme is a landscape pure and simple, an illustration of the first verse of the Forty-second Psalm of David: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God." It is erected by the Frothingham family. The departure has been eminently successful, and is the work of Louis C. Tiffany.

Still another window represents "The Resurrection of Christ," a conventionalized portrayal of the subject. The risen Christ is represented in the central lancet rising in the air from the tomb. In the side lancets are Roman soldiers and the angels in adoration. Mr. Wilson, the artist, has certainly succeeded in giving a thoroughly devotional feeling to all his figures. The work goes to the Christ Episcopal Church in Fitchburg, Mass.

OLGA NETHERSOLE PROSTRATED

The Empire Theatre Closed Last Night on Account of Her Illness.

Olga Nethersole did not appear at the Empire Theatre last night, and the house was closed. The English star was suffering from nervous prostration at her hotel, which first manifested itself by a fainting fit on the stage during the matinée performance of "Denise" yesterday afternoon. Just before the final curtain was to have fallen Miss Nethersole was seen to totter. Her hand flew to her head, and with the exclamation, "My head! my head!" she sank senseless on the stage. The curtain was rung down, and the large audience was dismissed.

Miss Netherole was ready and anxious to play "Camille," as announced last night, but her managers, Daniel and Charles Frohman, were unwilling to put her to this test, and insisted on her resting last night so as to be in good condition for acting in the play to-night. Her illness is the result of overwork. For the past week she has been daily rehearsing "Carmen" and playing "Camille" in the evening. Yesterday she rehearsed "Carmen" in the morning and played "Denise" in the afternoon, and the strain of these two performances in one day was too much for her.

At the theatre last night it was said that Miss Nethersole would certainly play to-night. Money was returned to those who had purchased seats for last night.

PITTSBURG GETS A CONVENTION

The Prohibitionists Will Meet in the Smoky City May 27.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party in the United States met this morning to select the time and place for holding the National Convention next year.

Forty members, representing as many States, answered the roll call.

Denver, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg, and Cleveland were placed in nomination. The Chicago delegation withdrew from the field because it could not guarantee the payment of necessary expenses.

On an informal ballot Denver received 13; Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 3, and Boston, 1. The first formal ballot was the only one required to settle the question of which city should have the convention, Pittsburg winning with 22 votes. Denver received 13 and Baltimore 2, the total number cast being 37.

The date of the convention was set for May 27.

THE SECRET OF A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS FOUND IN CUTICURA SOAP

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SENATE'S WORK LAGGING

Waiting for Reorganization by the Republicans.

CUBAN ANNEXATION NOT FAVORED

Plenty of Sympathy for the Island, but No Desire to Acquire It —Mr. Dubois's Plan for Referring Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The subjects of the proposed distribution of the appropriation bills and the bestowal of belligerent rights upon the Cuban insurgents were brought up in the Senate to-day and briefly discussed.

Pending the efforts of the Republicans to reorganize the Senate, that body is disposed to take matters easy. It adjourned to-day, after sitting only an hour. Mr. Du Bois discussed his proposition to distribute the various appropriation bills among the committees especially interested in the subjects dealt with. By the terms of his amendment to the rules, the Appropriations Committee, which in the past has had charge of all appropriation bills, would have jurisdiction only of a very few appropriations. There is opposition to the proposition on the part of some of the older Senators.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, relative to the Cubans, covers too much ground to be acceptable to the Senate. There is much sympathy with Cuba in that body, but no sentiment to speak of in favor of the annexation of the island.

Mr. Dubois, soon after the assembling of the Senate, called up his resolution. The proposition involved, he said, was not new or startling. It provided simply for the distribution of the general appropriation bills among the committees of the Senate, thus giving to those that are interested in given subjects the power to report on the amounts to be appropriated. That was all that there was in it. Under the present system, by which so much was left to conference committees, there was no means by which the Senate or the country could know what an appropriation bill contained until after Congress adjourned. By the plan which he proposed—sending the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Indian Appropriation bill to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and so on—the present system of undue crowding at the close of a session could be avoided. It should also be taken into consideration that members of the Appropriations Committee were all leading men and were always expected to lead in debate, so that their time should not be engrossed by committee work.

Another view which Mr. Dubois gave expression to was that the younger Senators (who had no chance to get on the Appropriations Committee) should have a chance to take leading parts in the business of the Senate, and the change of rules which he proposed would give them that opportunity.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) said that he agreed with some of Mr. Dubois's remarks, but not with all of them. There were certain appropriations which, he thought, ought to be sent to the committee having charge of the subject matter, as, for instance, the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia should be sent to the Committee for the District of Columbia, but he did not think that the army appropriation bill and the naval appropriations bill should be referred to the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs. The resolution was again laid on the table, as Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) said that he desired to debate it.

The calendar was taken up, the first matter upon it being the resolution offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States should promptly recognize the revolutionists of Cuba.

Mr. Allen made some remarks upon his resolution, in the course of which he declared that the Populist Party was as thoroughly committed to the Monroe doctrine as either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party.

There should be, he said, no divisioin of sentiment on the question of the necessity of giving ample protection against foreign invasion. It had become a popular thing, Mr. Allen said, for an American citizen to become an English Lord or a Lord in some other country; and he instanced the recent case of Austria conferring the title of Baron on Mr. Havemeyer of New-York, although Mr. Allen made the mistake of supposing Mr. Havemeyer to be an American Consul in Austria, not an Austrian Consul General at New-York.

He also referred to "American women willing to waste themselves on titled mendicants from the East." [Laughter.] No action was taken on the resolution, which remains on the table.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) offered his resolution of last session for the amendment of the rules, by providing for cloture and the counting of quorums; and it was laid on the table for the present.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—Appropriating $50,000 for a monument in the City of Washington to the memory of John Paul Jones was introduced.

By Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—To authorize the erection of a statue of President Franklin Pierce upon the grounds of the public building at Concord, N. H.

By Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)—Appropriating $25,000 for apublic building at Hot Springs, Ark.

By Mr. Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)—Appropriating $2,000 for the purchase from Signor G. Trentanova of a statue of Victor Hugo for the new library building.

By Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)—A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all records in his office relating to railroads in Tennessee seized by the military authorities during the civil war.

By Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)—Memorial of the Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Trade asking Congress to grant belligerent rights to Cuba.

By Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)—Appropriating $100,000 for the construction of the necessary buildings for a training station for naval apprentices on Yerba Buena, (or Goat Island,) in the harbor of San Francisco.

By Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.)—His bill of last session, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

By Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.)—Providing for the payment of pensions to employes of the Railway Mail Service after twenty years' service.

By Mr. Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)—Appropriating $5,000 for a pier head light at or near South Milwaukee, Wis.

The Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned until to-morrow.

POPULISTS WANT PLACES.

A Conference for the Purpose of Arranging Committeeships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Populists of the Senate held a conference this morning in the committee room of Senator Stewart, all members being present, including Senator Jones of Nevada. The general situation was canvassed, but no definite conclusion as to the policy of the third party was reached.

The published statement that the Populists had decided to abandon the field and to make no nominations for Senate offices is denied by one of the prominent men at this conference. It has been practically agreed that Senator Allen of Nebraska shall be their candidate for President pro tempore, but so far as candidates for the other elective offices are concerned no programme has been arranged.

The conference of this morning had more to do with committee assignments than anything else, the Populists being determined to get as good assignments to committees as possible, and secure at least the same Chairmanships they have held under the Democratic administration of the Senate.

VIRTUE IN ANTITOXINE TREATMENT

Many Cases of Diphtheria in This City, but of a Mild Type.

There are now in this city 282 cases of diphtheria, which is probably the greatest number there has ever been for any one time. Notwithstanding this, the death rate from the disease is not above the average, the cases being of a mild type.

There has been no increase in the number of cases reported to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases this week over last, though the increase over the two corresponding weeks of last year was very great.

The Board of Health says that the antitoxine treatment has done much toward making the number of deaths few. The deaths for the week ending last Saturday from diphtheria were twenty-two.

The stock of

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

is complete for the **Holidays.** The assortment of **Novelties** is **large, varied** and **moderate in price.**

226 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

HOW PRICES OF BOOKS ARE CUT

DEPARTMENT STORES UNDERSELL PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS.

Some Arrange with Retailers, Others Find One Loss Makes Other Things Profitable—A Cheap Shakespeare.

The great discrepancy between the prices charged by publishers and booksellers for holiday editions of standard works and the prices at which the same books are sold in some of the large department stores is a matter that has caused considerable inquiry and comment among the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Letters have been received asking for an explanation of the circumstances through which the department stores are able to undersell so sweepingly the regular dealers.

In some cases books are advertised at no less than 25 per cent. under the value placed upon them by the booksellers and publishers.

A notable instance of this discrepancy is seen in the sale of Abbey's "Shakespeare," published by Harper & Brothers. The retail price, as listed by the Harpers, is $30. That also is the price charged to the public in the principal retail bookstores.

A large department store in Brooklyn advertises to sell the Abbey "Shakespeare" for $22.50. Such a wholesale reduction in price has naturally attracted the attention and curiosity of book buyers.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Harper Brothers yesterday how it is possible for the Brooklyn department store to sell their publications at prices so much less than those for which this firm offers them to the public.

"Are you aware," asked the reporter, "that such a tremendous reduction is being made on your works?"

"We are only too well aware of it," was the reply, "for all who run may read the advertisements of the modern department store. We see them all round us, and we know the ruinous reductions these dry goods stores make on our publications, but—"

"But you furnish these stories direct with these books, do you not?"

"In very few instances," said the publisher, "and then only at our usual discount to the trade. We sell to the department stores at the same rates as we sell to the retail trade; certainly not lower."

"How, then, can the department stores sell their books so much cheaper than the general retail booksellers?"

"The department stores get their books from other and cheaper sources than us," was the reply. "We cannot say where they get them, but very often they manage to buy a few dozen copies at wholesale rates from some local dealer. This dealer, for instance, may order 1,000 copies of some work from us, and the department store may get him to make his order 1,100 or 1,200. The store takes the extra hundred or so from him at wholesale rates, and can of course advertise the book at an unusually low rate. In other cases, however," added the speaker, "they advertise these low rates at a loss to themselves simply to attract customers to the store. The loss, it is generally understood, is then borne by the advertising department."

"Do you not take any steps to prevent these stores selling your books at lower prices than those you advertise?"

"If we have not sold direct to the stores we cannot control them. If we have sold direct to them it has always been on their signed contract not to sell lower than a certain price. If they violate that contract we can, of course, bring them to book."

"Then the publishing houses are powerless to prevent the department stores from selling their books at the most ruinous reductions unless they have furnished them direct with those books?"

"Practically so," admitted the publisher. "The only way to remedy the evil would be for all the publishers to agree to sell to the department stores at certain fixed prices; but even then the stores would buy outside if they found it was cheaper for them to do so."

"Is not the injury to the trade very considerable?"

"While we are certainly injured to a certain extent by the wholesale reductions," was the reply, "it must be borne in mind that it is only in the department of holiday books, and only for the comparatively short period of holiday time that this takes place. Historical, philosophical and technical works, which have more or less steady sale all the year round, are not touched by the department stores."

"Do you furnish books at wholesale prices to any of these department stores?"

"To some we do, to others we do not."

The speaker said he did not think the publishing houses would ever take steps to protect themselves and the public, because the question had not yet become sufficiently serious for them to do so. It would be impossible for any one firm to undertake such action singlehanded, because it would leave them out in the cold, and practically ruin their trade. He did not consider that the injury done to the publishing houses by the department stores was on the increase, but said that the holiday season every year presented the same feature.

"Of course, we do all we can to discourage this wholesale cutting in prices," he said, "and whenever we receive legitimate complaints of it from the trade we look into them and do what we can to stop it. But the main difficulty lies in the readiness with which the stores can procure our publications from other sources which we cannot control, and, perhaps, cannot even discover.

"The particular work you refer to," he went on, "which we advertise at $30, and which a large department store advertises at $22.50, we sell to the trade at the wholesale price of $24. We do not deal directly with this store, and they have procured their copies probably from some local dealer who purchased them from us at the usual trade discount. In a case like this we cannot interfere, and we cannot help ourselves."

It was wholly improbable, the publisher said, that any publishing houses furnished special rates to the department stores. "Certainly our own firm does not," he said, emphatically.

Durrant to be Hanged Feb. 21.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Judge Murphy this afternoon fixed Feb. 21, 1896, as the date for the execution of W. H. T. Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont in April last. The application of Durrant's counsel for a writ of probable cause was denied. The motion for a stay of proceedings will be passed upon to-morrow.

Copyrighted (my mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)

WOOLENS will not shrink if

WOOL SOAP

is used in the laundry.

Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes. The best cleanser for household and laundry purposes. *Buy a bar at your dealers.*

Enwortb, Schedde & Co., Makers, Chicago.

New-York Office, 68 Leonard St.

TO INCREASE THE TAXES

Policy of the Republican Majority in Congress.

TARIFF MAY BE PLACED ON WOOL

Probability that Many Other Clauses of the McKinley Law Will Be Revived—Season of Extravagance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—After Mr. Reed has announced the standing committees of the House it will be time to look about this town for a policy that can be properly called a Republican policy. Even the wisest leaders decline to permit their views to be published at this time, but they all insist that there must be a great deal more revenue, and the "ram-raisers" from Ohio are quite sure that the first $40,000,000 or thereabout ought to be squeezed out of the people who buy wool and garments of woolen cloth.

As this advance in taxes will only touch one schedule of the tariff, there will be a complaint on the part of the other old foster children of the protective system, and to be "consistent" the party will presently be obliged to try the rejected McKinley experiment.

The supposed necessity for this additional burden of taxation is a scarcity of money derived from the customs. But there was less money in the Treasury when Mr. Cleveland became President than there is now. McKinley law had been the law for sometime, and the Democrats had not had a chance to legislate when Charles Foster stopped trying to make both ends meet, and turned the job over to Mr. Carlisle.

When Harrison surrendered the White House to Cleveland there was in the Treasury of gold and other money available for current obligations and for redemption $132,000,000. At the close of business in November there was in the Treasury of available balance $117,000,000.

The Treasury is about $15,000,000 better off now in that respect than it was when the Republicans last had possession of it. And in spite of the difficulties that have contronted the Treasury, under the endless chain greenback redemption system, the proportion of gold is larger than it was in February, 1893.

If the Republicans are to build all the public buildings for which bills are coming into the Senate and the House, the rates of the McKinley law will have to be increased at least 25 per cent. all round to begin to supply enough money to buy the sites, to say nothing about setting up the foundations and providing the other materials. New members who have heard of the liberality with which the former Reed Congress spent the millions that had been taxed out of the country, seem to have come here convinced that they were to vote to tax and to spend with equal impartiality.

Mr. Reed does not intend, some of his friends have heard, to let the pork barrel stand out in the arena this session. It is to be kept in the crypt under special police guard until after the election of 1896, when, if things go well with us, the head will be locked in and every patriot will be invited to help himself.

WANT THE TARIFF RESTORED.

Philadelphia Wool Merchants Send a Petition to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—At a meeting today of the Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association the following memorial was adopted:

To the Honorable the Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Gentlemen: The Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association earnestly petitions your honorable bodies that without delay you re-enact that portion of the tariff laws of 1890 with respect to wool and woolens called Schedule K.

In order that the revenue therefrom may provide the Treasury against the deficiency which threatens the Government's financial position.

In order that the great number of farmers and wool growers may obtain fairly remunerative prices for their product and preserve their already depleted flocks from destruction.

In order that this country, so well adapted for raising all descriptions of wool, may produce at least a fair proportion of that needed for our home industry.

In order that the great number of toilers in our woolen factories may obtain a fair wage for their labor, such as will permit them to live better than the impoverished workmen of Europe.

And in order that the mill owners may have a fair return for their capital, and preserve plants from bankruptcy which have so far tided over the depression of the past two years in the hope of some return of the day of prosperity.

This petition is respectfully presented by an association of wool merchants of Philadelphia, who beg your honorable bodies and the Executive, who has so lately assured the Congress that he is willing to co-operate with Congress in its efforts to effect such legislation as will relieve all financial stringency and provide for an increased revenue.

It was directed that copies be sent to Senator Quay.

Tinplate Men Discuss Tariff.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—The Tinplate Manufacturers' Association is in session in Pittsburg to-day. The morning session was occupied in discussion of the tariff. It is probable that before the convention adjourns a committee will be selected to go to Washington to lobby for a higher duty on the commodity.

YOUNG LADIES GO INTO BUSINESS

The Misses Preston, Now Downcast by Adverse Fortune, Will Open a Cooking School in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Two cultured girls brought up in luxury and who have always been in the best society will open a cooking school in this city the last of this week. They are daughters of the late Stephen Preston, who held the title of Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in the National capital. At the time of his death he was acting as the representative of Haiti to the United States, but in previous years he represented that country in Paris. The Prestons while in Washington entertained lavishly. The family consisted of Mr. Preston, his wife, and two daughters, who figured at all the select social events that are such a prominent feature of life in the National capital.

Upon Mr. Preston's death it was found that he left no fortune, and his widow and children saw their splendid home and almost everything of value swept away. The trio left the capital and went to New-York, where their letters of introduction gained an entrée for them in the most select circles of the metropolis. The widowed mother, who had never known the meaning of work, would have completely despaired had it not been for her two daughters, who studied the art of cooking, and when thoroughly proficient they determined to start a select school for cooking. Mrs. John Sherwood of New-York advised the Misses Preston to establish the school in a small city, and they finally agreed upon Newark. They secured the house at 19 Halsey Street, which is being furnished and fitted up into a comfortable abode.

The name of the new institution is called the "French and American Cooking School," and the Misses Preston have issued a little circular which states that "the object is to give lessons in French and American cookery both to ladies and servants."

The circular bears the names of a score of New-York and Washington matrons who have consented to act as patronesses of the Misses Preston's venture in the world of business. These names include those of Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Baroness Fava, Mme. Romero, and Mme. de Mendonça, the wives, respectively, of the Italian, Mexican, and Brazilian representatives to this country; Mrs. Hearst, widow of the California Senator; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, and Miss Frelinghuysen. The local patronesses of the establishment include Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Peter Ballantine.

The new institution will be formally opened on Friday and Saturday afternoons of this week, when a select tea will be given. A number of invitations have been sent out for this event, and the society of both New-York and this city will be well represented about the tables.

Mrs. Preston will act as hostess, assisted by her daughters. It was remarked by one of the Misses Preston that the reception would be their first step toward earning a living and supporting their mother, and she hoped and believed that it would be a success.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

Kinney Bros

on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

SIDE COMBS

Gold-mounted side combs are very fashionable. Ladies who are very particular will find exactly the right combs at our store.

Prices range from $2.50 a pair upward.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d Street

Open evenings from Monday, Dec. 16th, until Christmas.

THE CLAIM MADE BY US THAT "THE

HARDMAN PIANO.

IS THE ONLY PIANO WHICH IMPROVES UNDER USAGE" IS PROVED BY THE FACT THAT THE UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY OF THOSE WHO HAVE BOUGHT THE "HARDMAN" CORROBORATES THE STATEMENT. ITS FULL, RESONANT TONE IS MAINTAINED THROUGH YEARS OF SERVICE, AND AN ADDED BRILLIANCY, WITHOUT METALLIC QUALITY, RESULTS THROUGH USE.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
Fifth Ave. and 19th St.
Brooklyn Representatives,
ANDERSON & CO., 509 FULTON ST.

FURNITURE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Should be the kind that neither the giver nor the receiver will be ashamed of, after a few months' wear.

It should be in good taste, well made, and backed up with a guarantee of satisfaction from a trustworthy, responsible dealer.

We have quantities of Furniture that answers this description—and we sell it very low.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR

Furniture Company,

47 and 49 West 14th Street.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MR. FISH

He Will Probably Be Chosen Speaker of the Assembly Without Opposition —For Committees.

Hamilton Fish was in this city yesterday. He will be here for a day or two, attending to some business of a private nature, and will then go to Albany for the Winter. His family has thus early removed to the capital, and is established in the house which is to be their home this Winter, 2 Park Place.

Mr. Fish will probably be chosen Speaker of the next Assembly without any opposition, as it is said that Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County, who has been put down as having ambitions in this line, has decided not to allow his name to be presented to the Republican caucus. The selection of a Speaker under conditions similar to these is unusual among the Republicans.

There is promise of little excitement or interest in the organization of the Legislature. Col. Archer Baxter of Chemung County, Clerk of the last Assembly, is likely to be chosen to the same place this Winter without a show of opposition, and John S. Kenyon of Syracuse is sure to be made Clerk of the Senate. Garrett J. Benson of Albany, the present Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly, will probably be chosen to the same position in the Senate this Winter, without serious difficulty. Ex-Assemblyman Reinhard of New-York is said to be the most prominent man in the field as Mr. Benson's rival.

Mr. Fish said yesterday that he had given little thought to the make up of his committees. In addition to Mr. O'Grady, who has been put down as the probable Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee ever since election, none of the more important Chairmanships have been determined on.

The man most likely to be chosen Chairman of the Judiciary is Mr. Robbins of Allegany. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee last year.

SUING BROOKLYN HEALTH OFFICIALS

Mrs. Meehan Says Impure Vaccine Has Made Her Arm Useless.

Papers were served yesterday on Health Commissioner Emery and Dr. Stanley G. Clark of Brooklyn, in a suit for $1,500 brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Meehan of 297 Lorimer Street, who alleges that she has not been able to use her arm since it was vaccinated.

The vaccine administered, she alleges, was impure. She was inoculated, she alleges, by the order of Health Commissioner Emery Aug. 29, 1895.

The case will be tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

FOR GIFTS A

Lookers Are Always Welcome

in our store. We want them to come any time, and as often as they like—no need to worry about buying—there's no hurry. It's quite a while till Christmas, and the more you look the better you'll be satisfied when buying time comes.

We Make Music Boxes.

We have them by the hundred—some that are mere toys—40c. Music Boxes. One style playing twelve tunes for $10,(14 inches long.) An other new style with twenty-five tunes for $20.

The "Columbia," with interchangeable cylinders—each playing from six to eight tune s—$36 to $120.

Musical Decanters, cut glass stoppers, $5. Musical Chairs, Work Boxes, Singing Birds, and a score or more of other interesting things especially suitable for holiday gifts.

Even if you make no purchase, we will be delighted to have you visit us whenever you please.

M. J. Paillard & Co.,
680 Broadway & 46 E. 14th St.

Factories { Ste. Croix, Switzerland. / Jersey City, N. J.
General Agents for Pope Mfg. Co.'s celebrated Columbia and Hartford Bicycles.

We Unhesitatingly Assert that

CHICKERING PIANOS

as now constructed are superior to all other Pianos manufactured and absolutely

CONQUER ALL COMPETITION.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Cor. 18th St. 130 Fifth Ave

KEEP'S SHIRTS

For thirty years we have been using all our brains and skill and money just to make the best shirts in the world. If money would make a better shirt, we would make it.

Made to measure, six for $9.00; laundered, six for $10; ready to wear, $1.50 each.

Keep M'f'g Company,
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.
Branch stores in Boston and Philadelphia.

EARLY VELLUM MANUSCRIPTS

Auction Sale of Missals and Rare Books —Modern Works on Art and Heraldry.

A number of noteworthy books and manuscripts were sold yesterday by Bangs & Co. Among them were the following:

William Lübke's "History of Sculpture from the Earliest Ages," many illustrations, two volumes, London, 1872, $6; Marco Polo's "Travels," with notes by William Marsden, London, 1818, $8.50.

An Old Church service book, written in large letters, on 192 leaves of vellum, each leaf 23 by 15 inches, one large initial with miniature figure on each page, highly ornamented in colors and gold, numerous red and blue initial letters, $73. This huge volume is bound in thick boards, covered with leather, edges bound with iron, and sides and corners protected with heavy iron bosses, nailed on the wood.

"Modus Recipiendi Habitum Monialium S. Joseph, sub Regula Sancti Augustini Ermitarum," Anno Domini MDCCXIV; also, "Modus Facendi Professionem Novitiae MDCCXIV.," low, at $8. The entire manuscript is very clearly written in large letters on fifty-five leaves of white vellum, 13½ by 9 inches, the directions of service in gilt letters.

"Illuminated Missal," on 184 leaves of fine vellum, 6½ by 5 inches, the text leaves all mounted or inlaid, with five full-page and seventy-five small and border paintings and illuminations, probably of Flemish workmanship, $39; "Missale Romanum, ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum," Romae, Typis Sac. Cong. de Prop. Fide, 1714, well printed, rubricated, fine frontispiece, folio, red velvet, heavily embroidered in silver and gold, $10.

"Le Musée Français," beautiful reproductions of the great masters, five volumes, royal quarto, morocco, Paris, 1803-5, $37.50; Mrs. Martha Lamb's "New York," no date, $11.50; "Nuremberg Chronicle," with the supplement, "De Sarnatia," Koberger, 1493, over 2,000 curious cuts, $25; three photographs of Paris, by Goupil, $9.

"History of Art in Phoenicia and Its Dependencies," translated and edited by W. Armstrong, 344 engravings in the text and ten steel and colored plates, two volumes, London and New-York, 1885, $6; "Upland Game Birds and Water Fowl of the United States," by A. Pope, Jr., ten parts, two superb plates drawn and correctly colored after nature in each part, $15.50.

Pugin's "Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," seventy-three colored plates, London, 1868, $7; Roberts's grandly illustrated "Nubia and Egypt," London, 1846, $14.25; "Works of Sainte-Beuve," a rare set of fifty-six volumes, library morocco, Paris, no date, $44.80.

"Tom Raw; a Burlesque Poem," twenty-five hand-colored plates, Ackermann, 1828, $5.50; La Basilica di San Marco in Venezia Illustrata nella Storia e nell, Arte da Scrittori Veneziani," an elaborate and elegant work, illustrating in hundreds of plates the many beautiful features of the famous Basilica of St. Mark, Venezia, 1881-6, not warranted complete, $57; H. G. Ward's "Mexico," London, 1829, $6.50.

J. B. Waring's "Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture at the International Exhibition, 1862," illustrated with chromolithographs, three volumes, London, 1862, $9.75; E. de V. Vermont's "America Heraldica; a Compilation of Coats of Arms, Crests, and Mottoes of Prominent American Families," illustrated by H. Rykers, New-York, 1886, $9.

Review of Medical Literature.

Dr. Daniel Lewis, whose appointment as Health Officer was urged before that place fell to Dr. Doty, has begun the publication of a monthly review of current medical literature in the form of a magazine called American Medical Review. Special features in the first number include a digest of progress of medical science, a summary of leading articles on medicine that have appeared in the last month, and editorials on timely topics. It has an article on Pasteur, written by Dr. George B. Bradley, and articles on professional opinion in interviews and on new remedies and treatments. Special reports of medical societies, an index medicus, new books of interest to the profession, and personals and miscellany fill out the number. The magazine is published by the R. N. Plummer Company, 106 Fulton Street, and it will be issued monthly at 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year.

Cure your headache by using Hood's Pills. Sick headaches are caused by disordered liver or stomach. The best remedy for this distressing complaint is found in Hood's Pills. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. **Your Headache**

POLITICS THEIR THEME

The Nineteenth Century Club Hears Able Speakers.

DIVORCE OF MUNICIPAL AND NATIONAL

James C. Carter Denounces Partisanship — Edward Lauterbach for Party — Frederic R. Coudert and E. M. Shepard.

The Nineteenth Century Club met at Sherry's last night and listened to the practical views of four speakers on the subject of how far it is possible to divorce municipal government from National and party lines.

The club was well represented, and the handsome reception room was filled. A majority of those present were women.

The four speakers, in the order of their addresses, were James C. Carter, President of the City Club; Edward Lauterbach, Frederic R. Coudert, and Edward M. Shepard.

"I am here as a total stranger to these discussions," said Mr. Carter, "never having been present before. I am therefore quite unacquainted with the general temper in which they are conducted. I assume that their purpose is a serious one, and that you wish to have our serious views and the best reflection we can give. My doughty adversaries enjoy an advantage over me because they are familiar with the temper which characterizes your discussions."

Having made this little apology, Mr. Carter plunged at once into his subject.

"I shall present to you a very concise view of those who favor the separation of municipal government from party politics," he said.

"The precise question before us is, How far can municipal government be separated from the control of the great National parties?

"The question assumes that it is desirable that it should be separated, but its practicability is thrown in doubt.

"My position is that it is entirely and completely practicable. I admit that it is very difficult, that it requires a great amount of public spirit on the part of those who make the effort. We know that business men with a great variety of personal interests on their hands do not feel much inclined to devote very much of their time to the consideration of political questions in which they have no personal interest. It is for this very reason that politics have slid into the hands of those who are not wholly worthy of their trust.

"The first point to consider is what is the strength of the inducements and the motives that are to effect this separation. If they are not very strong, no great effort will be made to secure the object, and the enterprise will be wholly impracticable.

"Let us look at the great National parties themselves. Why do they exist? They exist for certain great public objects. They exist to carry out those ideas and that policy which the advocates of the two parties hold to be right and true. These parties are necessary, and exist for great public ends. They are the safety of the republic. They are the fields in which great public ambitions show themselves, and they excite a spirit of the most intense rivalry.

"What have they to do in the municipal affairs? Nothing, properly speaking. There is no Republican or Democratic way of cleaning the streets or extinguishing a conflagration. But, in point of fact, we find that they have a very intimate concern with municipal affairs. Why?

"In the first place we find the great body of intelligent citizens, who have no connection with administrative affairs, and who, in the view of the politician, are constant parties, and remain substantially the same. There is in the second place a very different class of voters, namely, that large floating and unattached vote which cares nothing about politics and is destitute of public spirit. Then in the third place, there is that large class which looks to obtaining work in public offices. There are 20,000 persons employed in the city offices, everyone looking to that employment as his means of living, and, many of them, attached to that political party which gives them these places. Their votes are, in a certain sense, purchasable."

Mr. Carter described at length how the politicians who wanted victory had to look to these purchasable votes.

"How are they going to get them?" he asked. "They might be bought with money, but there are other inducements, and one of them is public office. The public patronage is just as good as money for the purpose of buying these votes, and the purchase is brought about by the political men who make it their business to exploit these purchasable votes, and who, in reward, receive municipal patronage.

"These exploiters must be conveniently disguised to go before the public," said the speaker, "and for this purpose they use the political parties. Everywhere we see this abuse of trust and prostitution of power, and everywhere it is attributable to these exploiters and manipulators of the floating vote and to the leaders of the great National parties.

"I draw the conclusion that the separation of municipal government from the control of National politics is absolutely necessary. And, because it is necessary, it is practicable. We should induce or compel the political parties not to make nominations for municipal office. We all know we cannot induce them, but we can compel them by organizing against them."

Edward Lauterbach followed Mr. Carter. He said that he was there in the very capacity of purveyor and exploiter of the floating vote referred to. He made a long address, with many biting and sarcastic allusions to the preceding speaker.

"America can only be strong," he said, "as long as partisanship exists. Party has always existed, and it is party that has made the Nation what it is. Crush out party from the American system and what is left of the Republic? It is any man's prize, and it loses its best attribute. Efforts made from time to time to have some nonpartisan municipal Government have always been perfunctory. Party should be maintained, and the party that should be maintained is the Republican Party. [Laughter.]

"Parties exist and are essential for the State's existence and should be recognized. Preach the doctrine that every man should become a partisan."

After an intermission of ten minutes the next speaker, Frederic R. Coudert, was introduced to the club.

"There have been so much falsity and misstatement in Mr. Lauterbach's address," he said, "and so much naïve foolishness in Mr. Carter's that I wish they had settled their differences in private.

"Every man who says that he believes in non-partisanship must realize that the burden of the proof lies on his shoulders. This city has never been governed otherwise than by parties, and, notwithstanding what my brother Carter has said, I think no great city in America ever has been otherwise governed.

"Aristotle said long ago that man was a political animal, and is it not a fact shown by history that in proportion as man has emerged from barbarism he has constantly developed more and more as a political animal?"

Mr. Coudert soon gave place to Mr. Shepard, who said he believed that in political matters party should sink and allow the well-being of the city to prevail.

"I believe that no one here," he said, "will live to see the day when the Mayor will govern otherwise than on party lines. We are indeed political animals, and we are partisans. The safety of the Government and of the country depends upon the existence of the great and rival political parties. It is doubtful whether there will ever be more than two great parties.

"We cannot have one cleavage on State lines, another on National lines, and another on municipal lines.

"The true solution of the problem is to eliminate that thing which has been the bane of American life—the 20,000 votes which are to be delivered as if goods by one merchant to another."

The proceedings came to a close at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening.

Two Hurt by a Runaway Team.

A team of horses attached to a coach ran away near the Blissville Bridge, Greenpoint, last night. William Dillon, thirty-nine years old, the driver, who lives at 185 Wilson Street, was thrown off and severely injured on the face and forehead.

Fred Durpea, thirty years old, of 153 Bedford Avenue, who was in the coach, returning from a funeral, was also severely injured. Both men were taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. The team was captured on Greenpoint Avenue.

$2,000 Fire in a Shoe Factory.

Fire at 6:30 o'clock last evening did $2,000 damage to the four-story frame building 303 and 305 West Twenty-fourth Street, occupied by James Doyle, shoe manufacturer.

Christmas Presents

SILVERWARE The Gorham Manufacturing Company invites its patrons and intending purchasers to avail themselves of the advantages to be gained by an early examination of the new products in artistic silverware designed for the coming Holidays. Selections may now be made from a complete stock, and engraving executed with greater care than would be possible later in the season. Purchases will be held for shipment as desired.

GORHAM Mfg. Co.
Silversmiths.

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Several Changes Among the Employes of the House—The Nomination of Mr. Bonsal Held Up in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President today sent to the Senate the nominations of various Postmasters, Indian agents, registers of land offices, &c., appointed during the recess of Congress.

Included in this list are those of John H. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania and Arthur P. Greeley of New-Hampshire, to be Examiners in Chief of the Patent Office, which were sent to the Senate last February, and upon whose nominations no action was taken.

Benjamin Vail of Washington, D. C., was to-day appointed Departmental Messenger of the House of Representatives at a salary of $2,000 per annum. He was born in Indiana, and for several years past has been private secretary to ex-Representative Belden of New-York. He succeeds Col. Combs of Missouri, who has held the position for the past twenty years.

C. F. Parker of Burlington, N. J., was appointed printing clerk at a salary of $2,500 per annum, to succeed John H. Rogers of New-York, and F. H. Britton of Michigan tally clerk, to succeed F. Hosford of Michigan, resigned. The latter position pays $3,000 per year. F. E. Wanser of Vineland, N. J., was appointed to a position in the House document room.

W. D. Chappell of Michigan was appointed to a sixteen-hundred-dollar clerkship under the Clerk of the House. He succeeds Allen J. Hooker of Mississippi.

Stephen Bonsal of Maryland, transferred during the recess of Congress from the post of Secretary of Legation at Madrid to that of Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio, Japan, appears to have run afoul of a snag in the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. Mr. Bonsal was indorsed by Senator Gorman, among others, for a foreign appointment, his preference being to be Secretaryship of the Legation at Rome. He got that of Madrid, but last Summer was transferred to Tokio, and H. Clay Armstrong was sent to Madrid in his place.

This nomination, with others, was taken up by the Committee of Foreign Relations this morning, when the statement was made that the services of Mr. Bonsal at Madrid had become impaired, owing to certain acts of his, and that this Government had found it necessary to make the transfer to Japan. No particulars were given, and the committee seemed to be ignorant of the nature of the report.

It was decided that no action should be taken until the committee was acquainted with all the facts, and the State Department will be requested to lay them before the committee.

Without knowing whether there had been complaints of a serious character or not, the committee, it is understood, took the general ground that if there were reasons why Mr. Bonsal could not acceptably fill the place at Madrid those reasons would doubtless apply at Tokio. The case was, therefore, held up until information is given the committee.

ONCE A WELL KNOWN CIRCUS CLOWN

Thomas Hollis, Old and Demented, Sent to the Workhouse.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 11.—Thomas Hollis, seventy-four years old, well known all over Long Island as "Pop" Hollis, an old-time circus performer and veteran of the Mexican war, was to-day committed by Justice Conklin to the Suffolk County Workhouse, at Yaphank, for four months on the charge of vagrancy.

Hollis was an old-time leading jig dancer and clown, and performed with Van Amburgh's and John Robinson's circuses of thirty years ago. Hollis can sing well yet, and can also dance and act. He has been slightly demented for the last few years.

He has wandered over Long Island, but almost always rested in this place. He was a great favorite with the theatrical colony who Summer here. He was once a rich man, and owned a museum in New-York City. He has two well-to-do sisters, whose whereabouts are unknown, but who are supposed to be living in New-York.

INDIAN KILLED FISH WITH DYNAMITE

Court of Appeals to Settle if General Laws Apply to Reservations.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—A novel case is now on its way to the Court of Appeals. It is that of an Indian, James Peace, who killed fish with dynamite within the confines of the Cattaraugus Reservation.

He was arrested, and before a Magistrate maintained that he was not bound by the game laws of the State, and that he had the right to hunt and fish as he saw fit on the reservation. He was fined $40, or remain in jail for thirty days. He gave bail, and appealed the case.

The Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission will make the test, in order to ascertain whether the general State laws extend to the Indian reservations.

West 14th St.
1870 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Bring Pleasant Thoughts,
and will brighten many a home this Holiday time, when people realize that we have made large contracts at the old low prices of wool and wages. Choose your patterns from our stock of the latest designs.

Furniture in pleasing designs at little prices, with a world of articles for Holiday Gifts. Lamps, Clocks, Tables, Rugs.
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INSPECTOR CLINCHY RESIGNS

Gov. Morton Had Determined to Remove the Officer—A Large Number of Candidates for the Position.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Anthony Clinchy of New-York City has resigned as State Inspector of Gas Meters. Mr. Clinchy was appointed in 1892 and his term would have expired on March 30, 1897. He received a salary of $5,000 a year, and had the appointment of three Deputy Inspectors, at a salary of $1,500, one each at Brooklyn, Albany, and Buffalo. Gov. Morton late this afternoon received the following telegram from Mr. Clinchy:

I hereby tender my resignation at State Inspector of Gas Meters, to take effect immediately.

Mr. Clinchy is a Democrat. Several months ago charges against him were filed with Gov. Morton, and the Governor appointed S. B. Sharpe of Kingston as his Commissioner to take the testimony in the case. His report was made to the Governor several weeks ago and seemed to show that Inspector Clinchy had received moneys improperly from meter manufacturing companies; that he did not inspect probably more than 10 per cent. of the meters manufactured and sold in the State, and that he allowed a company which manufactured the brass tags which were attached to a meter to show that it had been inspected to sell these tags direct to gas-meter manufacturing companies, who would put them on the meters themselves.

It was expected that Gov. Morton would issue an order to-day removing Mr. Clinchy from office on the grounds shown in Commissioner Sharpe's report, and the unexpected turn which the situation took late this afternoon was a surprise to every one but the Governor himself, who had informed Mr. Clinchy of his probable action.

Mr. Clinchy promptly availed himself of the opportunity offered to resign, and this course appeared to be much more satisfactory to Gov. Morton.

There are about thirty applicants for the appointment to the position made vacant by Mr. Clinchy's resignation. The most persistent one, however, Samuel Morris of Troy, is out of the race, as a result of the appointment of F. D. Boland of Troy last week as a Port Warden of the Port of New-York.

AGENTS FOR THE CHARITY BOARD

STATE BOARD FAVORS THEM FOR CITY COMMISSIONERS.

To Recommend Appropriation to Learn Whether Persons Are Proper Subjects of Public Support.

The State Board of Charities met in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday, with President William R. Stewart in the chair.

The twenty-third annual report of the State Charities Aid Association was submitted. The charges against the management of the Onondaga Poorhouse were disproved, having been reported on by Commissioners Walrath and McCarthy. Dr. J. W. Sheldon, representing the Onondaga Medical Society, addressed the board in behalf of the incorporation of the Syracuse Homeopathic Hospital, which the board subsequently approved.

President Stewart informed the board that the question of an appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of this city to the Commissioners of Public Charities to enable said Commissioners to ascertain whether all inmates of charitable institutions supported at public expense in the County of New-York are properly retained therein at the expense of the city, had been considered by the board, and that he had been requested in his official capacity to aid in procuring such appropriation.

Deeming the matter most important, President Stewart said that he had invited Elbridge T. Gerry, Controller Fitch, the Commissioners of Public Charities, and the State Charities Aid Association to attend the meeting and address it upon the subject.

Elbridge T. Gerry, Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William B. Price of the State Charities Aid Association, John P. Faure, Commissioner of Public Charities; William Blake of the same Department, and Mr. Levy, representing Controller Fitch, addressed the meeting. The following resolution was offered:

Whereas, The State Board of Charities has been requested by its President to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York in support of a pending application to the said board by the Commissioners of Public Charities of the City of New-York for an appropriation to enable said Commissioners to employ suitable agents to determine whether the inmates of charitable institutions are those received and retained pursuant to law and are proper subjects of support at public expense, or should be discharged; and

Whereas, This board is of the opinion that the appropriation of a reasonable sum for the purpose named and the employment by the Commissioners of Public Charities of the City of New-York of competent and faithful agents would greatly reduce the number of children and other persons now supported as public charges, and thereby save large sums of money annually to the City of New-York; and

Whereas, The performance of such work by said agents would in nowise interfere with the powers or duties of the State Board of Charities or of its own Inspectors, and, as the recommendation herein contemplated is in no sense intended as a limitation or relegation of any of the rights, powers, or obligations of the State Board of Charities; it is

Resolved, That President Stewart be authorized to recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York make such appropriations to the Commissioners of Public Charities of the City of New-York as will enable them to employ a sufficient number of suitable agents for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned.

The resolution, after full consideration, was unanimously adopted, and then the board adjourned for the day.

CHURCH SPLIT ON TAMBOURINE DRILL

Trustees Declared Young People Should Not Give It in Tableau.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 11.—The relations between the Trustees and the King's Sons and Junior Young People's Society of Redding Methodist Church are very badly strained just now. The two societies recently arranged for a joint entertainment, which included a series of tableaux. The date selected was Dec. 12. One of the Trustees said that the entertainment could be given in the church.

When the arrangements had been completed the societies were informed that the Trustees, as a board, did not consider it proper to present tableaux in a church. In order that the Trustees might understand the matter thoroughly a rehearsal was arranged.

The Trustees objected to only one number. That was a tambourine drill. They were willing the entertainment should be given, provided the drill was omitted.

The societies refused to consent to this arrangement and laid the matter before the Rev. John L. Scudder, who told them that they could give the entertainment in the Congregational Tabernacle, and this will be done.

DINNER TO MR. ROOSEVELT

The Police Commissioner the Alpine Club's Guest.

A SPEECH ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

Politics and Entreaties Will Not Swerve the Police Board from the Course It Has Mapped Out.

The Aldine Club entertained President Roosevelt of the Police Department at dinner in the home of the club at 75 Fifth Avenue last night.

The tables were set in the club's spacious parlors, which were specially decorated for the occasion. The walls were almost concealed by Indian blankets, and hunting implements, suggestive of the chase in the far West, at which Mr. Roosevelt is an adept, were scattered about in artistic confusion. Indian bows and arrows, and wampum belts, and cowboys' "chappies" and leggings, saddles and lassos were the most noticeable articles used in the decorations.

There were seated at the tables many well-known artists, writers, and publishers, who had been invited to do honor to the guest of the evening.

Hamilton W. Mabie presided, and at his right sat President Roosevelt.

Among those who took part in the festivities were President Seth Low of Columbia College, Frank H. Scott, the President of the club; John P. Proctor, President of the National Civil Service Commission; Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Street Cleaning Commissioner; Jacob A. Riis, Edward Cary, A. C. Barnes, W. W. Appleton, W. B. Howland, Richard Underwood Johnson, John Kendrick Bangs, Frederick Remington, George Morris, A. W. Drake, Albert Shaw, Police Commissioners Parker and Andrews, Nelson Taylor, George H. Hazen, W. H. McElroy, Col. Daniel Appleton, Robert Bridges, Edwin C. Arnold, and George H. Boughton, Jr.

After the dinner, which was a most enjoyable one, Hamilton W. Mabie, in a graceful speech, introduced the guest of the evening. He alluded to Mr. Roosevelt as one who had achieved fame in the art of expression and of action. He had written, said Mr. Mabie, the best history of the City of New-York, and had often taken a prominent and creditable part in its public life. He added:

He has lived much in the open air, and this accounts for his great vitality in thought and in action. He has ever been fearless and independent in the enforcement of the law. Of him may be said, as was said of a great Englishman: "His opinions have no reason to blush for his actions."

It is a great honor and pleasure to greet the guest of the evening as a man who has the possibility and ability of leisure, but has yet been an ardent worker in the public life of the country. I greet him not as the gentleman in politics so much as the man in politics.

When Mr. Roosevelt rose to respond to Mr. Maire's speech he was greeted with loud cheers. He said that he was glad to have a chance to speak frankly to his friends, and to those who had been associated with him in his literary work. He felt that he was in the house of his friends, and, therefore, should speak to them in all sincerity and seriousness of purpose. He continued:

I have striven to do my part in the public life of the country, as every American should do. What praise or blame attaches to the administration of the Police Department my colleagues should share it with me.

If one cannot come up to his ideals of the best he must be content to do the best possible under the circumstances. While we disregard our open foes, we prize the good words of our friends; but we will not purchase the good opinion of our friends at the sacrifice of what we believe to be just and right. Honesty may be the best policy, but we should expect that everybody should be honest because it is right and not simply because it pays.

Mr. Roosevelt then spoke of the assistance afforded the Police Commissioners by the City Magistrates in carrying out the laws. Some of the Magistrates, he said, can be depended upon at all times to do what is right and just, but some of them have shown more sympathy with the offender than with the policeman. He added:

The Police Board has acted since my incumbency of the office of Police Commissioner always as a unit. There has been no question involving a principle on which it has not acted as a unit. There has been no division along party lines. There has been no question of personal benefit or partisan advantage.

We felt that as public officers we had to regard oaths of office. We could not look our fellow-citizens in the face if we disregarded our oaths. We do not need any sympathy, and we would not alter our course one hand's breadth at the clamor of foes or the criticism of our friends. We prize victory, but would not strive to obtain it by any dishonorable means. If, as has been said by a noted politician, in politics the Decalogue and the Golden Rule are not to be considered, then indeed are we out of place. Come what may in the future, we can only continue to work for what is right and decent in our Municipal Government.

Our principle is that all laws must be honestly enforced, and we cannot be made to deviate from this line of duty, and from our principles by the attacks of our open foes, nor the timidity of our friends.

Some people may say that our principles are all right, but that our methods are all wrong. These men, I say, are flinching from the right. We stand for the enforcement of the law. We act as we are in honor bound to act, and it is not our fault if some people think that we have not acted honestly and justly. We feel that we have. We are doing the best possible with the means at our command, and the people have no right to expect that we will do anything to forfeit our self-respect and cause us to hang our heads in shame.

We have stopped the purchase and sale of police appointments and promotions. We have put a stop to the paying of bribes to allow vice to exist. Since we have been in office we have appointed between 200 and 300 patrolmen, and not a single appointment has been made because of the man's politics or backing, but simply because of his fitness. Every promotion has been made solely on merit. We have not promoted a man or reduced a man for his political affiliations. We would reduce or dismiss a man if there were cause for it, even though all the politicians in the State were at his back. I challenge contradiction in any one single case. Never before in the history of the department, I venture to say, could such a statement be truthfully made.

We are executive officers, and we propose to execute the laws, without regard as to whom they press upon. If all the laws were honestly enforced throughout the State, the legislators would soon repeal those that are oppressive and keep on the statute books only those which are fair and just. You cannot afford to have any law disregarded. All lawbreakers must be treated alike if you want to preserve order in the community.

During the recent campaign a great deal was said by a friend of mine, who is of a different political party from mine, about an honest non-enforcement of the law. There is no such thing. You cannot have honest government if you expect or wish your officials not to enforce the law honestly. The Police Commissioners will go on in the course which they have mapped out for themselves, hoping for the good opinion and support of the decent, law-abiding people of the community.

Mr. Roosevelt was listened to with marked attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

John R. Proctor spoke of the services of Mr. Roosevelt in the interest of honest and consistent civil service methods in the Federal Government.

Speeches were also made by President Seth Low, Col. Waring, Police Commissioner Parker, and Jacob A. Riis.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was unable to be present at the dinner, owing to other engagements.

When Your CAKE Is All Dough

When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with Cottolene. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of Cottolene makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use Cottolene this way and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious.

Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

DISASTROUS STORMS PREVAIL

Gales on the Atlantic Coast and the Lakes — Snow Falling in Ohio— A Steamer Stranded.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 11.—A heavy gale blew here all of to-day. The velocity of the wind was fifty miles an hour. The Government telephone wires were blown down and the Nantucket Railway tracks were washed out. No steamers left for the mainland.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 11.—A violent southeast gale raged here to-day. The barkentine Elmiranda dragged her anchor through the fleet of coasters this morning, but by good management succeeded in clearing the entire fleet, and was grounded in an easy position on a sandy bottom near the head of the harbor. The barge Blackbird dragged both anchors, and went ashore at the head of the harbor, where she now lies.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11.—The four-masted schooner reported ashore off Plum Beach, Narragansett Bay, doubtless came off at high tide during the night, as no vessel was to be seen in the vicinity this morning.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—The steamer Scotsman of the Dominion Line, a weekly mail boat due here last Monday, has not yet arrived. It is believed that she encountered a big storm and has laid up. The steamer Tritonia of the Donaldson Line, from Glasgow, is overdue. A heavy northeast gale was blowing to-night, accompanied by snow, the first of the season in Halifax.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 11.—The steamer Charles Reitz, lumber laden, from this port for Chicago, stranded on the beach near Pentwater in a heavy sea and dense snowstorm at midnight last night. The crew was rescued. The Reitz is owned by the North Branch Lumber Company of Chicago, and is valued at $8,000. Her cargo is worth $6,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Northwestern Ohio is to-night in the grasp of the worst snowstorm of the year. Seven inches of snow had fallen late to-night, and the storm is increasing in force. All trains are behind time, and traffic in the city is greatly hindered. The observer at Turtle Light, Lake Erie, is reported to have seen a three-masted schooner this afternoon about four miles east of the light, scudding along under bare poles and apparently in distress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The bark Theobald, Capt. Swan, brings news of the probable loss of the schooner Elwood with all hands. The schooner is now far behind time, and the most sanguine have little hope that she is still afloat. She was commanded by Capt. Wymans, and is supposed to have gone down somewhere between Cook's Inlet and Glazier Bay.

A MISSING IMMIGRANT GIRL

Lottie Langeran Not Heard of Since She Started for San Francisco.

The Ellis Island officials are looking for Lottie Langeran, a pretty Swedish girl, eighteen years old, who arrived on the steamship Germanic last month. As she had a large sum of money and a railroad ticket, besides a letter of reference, in her possession, she was not detained when she arrived, but was allowed to start for her destination, in San Francisco, Cal., where she was to visit a relative, Mrs. Annie Johnson, at 54 Sacramento Street.

The girl, who spoke little English, went from the Barge Office to 24 Greenwich Street, and the same afternoon, before she took the train for the West, called on a person whose acquaintance she made on the Germanic at 708 Third Avenue. From there she sent a telegram to Mrs. Johnson, saying she had started. Since then she has not been heard of, either in San Francisco or in this city. That was three weeks ago. Mrs. Johnson wrote to Superintendent Frederick Alexander of the Sailors' Home, in Cherry Street, and the latter yesterday called upon Deputy Commissioner McSweeney and stated the case to him. A general alarm will be sent out.

CHIEF CONLIN GIVES INSTRUCTIONS

Excise Laws Must Be Enforced After 1 A. M. Week Days.

Chief Conlin had all the Acting Inspectors, Captains, and precinct commanders before him at Headquarters late yesterday afternoon. It was their first appearance before him in a body since he became Chief. He talked to them on several matters of police business, chiefly in relation to the enforcement of laws and ordinances.

A number of complaints had been received about saloons being open after 1 A. M., he said. He wanted the commanders to be more strict in compelling saloon keepers to obey the law after hours weekdays as well as on Sunday.

Complaints had also been received that policemen in uniform were in the habit of occupying seats in elevated railroad cars while women were standing. The Chief told the Commanders that officers in uniform must not occupy seats while women were standing.

NO MONEY TO PAY FOR MASSES

A Bequest to the Roman Catholic Church Declared Void.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Judge Barnard filed a decision to-day declaring void a bequest to a Roman Catholic Church to pay for masses for the repose of the soul of the testatrix, and also a bequest left to a Christian Brother for the spread of the Catholic faith.

The question arose over the will of Miss Mary Tynan, who died last February at Millbrook, N. Y., leaving an estate of $1,200. In her will she left $300 to the Catholic Church at Millbrook, of which the Rev. Edward M. Byrnes is pastor, for masses for the repose of her soul. She left the residue of her estate to John Scally, to be used by him for the spread of the Catholic faith in and around Millbrook.

Mr. Scally is a Christian Brother, known in the order as Brother Amaticus. Judge Barnard declares both of these bequests void, and the property goes to the brother and sister of the deceased.

Broke Through Central Park Ice.

A boy whose name and address could not be obtained broke through the ice on the lake opposite the cave in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Policeman Kelly of the Park squad went to his rescue. The policeman fell through the ice himself and seriously injured his left leg. The boy ran away as soon as he was rescued.

IVORY SOAP

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There is a "comfortable feeling" that comes after a bath with Ivory Soap.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

TO CLOSE THE NIGHT SCHOOLS

Brooklyn Educators Had Only $20,000 to "Waste" on Them and That Would Not Go Far.

The term of the evening schools of Brooklyn, which have been attended by a large number of young men and women who are compelled to work in the daytime, has been shortened this year. The schools have heretofore been kept open until late in the Winter, but because the members of the Board of Estimate thought it was simply a waste of money to spend it on evening schools, they appropriated the large sum of $20,000 to carry on this work.

The evening schools have been open just twenty-four evenings this year. They will be closed this week. Those who have attended them are glad they managed to get the little advantage, but they deplore the shortening of the term.

The pupils of the German class in the evening school at Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue are very desirous that the class shall be continued. They petitioned the Principal, James Cruikshank, to keep the class in existence after the regular season has been finished. Mr. Cruikshank, however, could not agree to this, as he is governed entirely by the Board of Education. The members of the class will now appeal to the Board of Education.

At the closing session of the class tonight the pupils will make a presentation to Herr Grabe, who has made many friends since he began to teach the class.

Reed & Barton, Silversmiths.

Solid Silver Table Ware.
Everything needed for the table in many new and beautiful forms.

Enamelled Solid Silver.
A choice selection of unusual merit, delicately tinted and artistic design.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass.
Various articles for both table and toilet. Richly Mounted.

Toilet Articles, Solid Silver.
Sets for ladies or gentlemen. Elaborate or plain.

Silver Novelties.
Articles such as are wanted by all for ornament or use—numberless and at popular prices.

37 Union Square, N. Y.
13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

PRESIDENT UHLMANN A WITNESS

Gives Evidence in a $50,000 Suit Against the Brooklyn Elevated.

The suit of Michael Murphy to recover $50,000 from the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company for alleged damage to his building, at High and Liberty Streets, Brooklyn, by the construction of the company's road across the plaza, was continued yesterday before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Murphy testified that the building cost $61,225. The company claims that the suit is a conspiracy to extort money.

President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, testified that he had had several conversations with Mr. Murphy and his agent, Frank Barnaby, the brother-in-law of Daniel F. Lewis, until recently President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He had offered, he testified, to pay $4,000 in settlement of all of Murphy's claims, but he was told Oct. 5, he said, that he would have to increase the amount, as Mr. Murphy could get more by suing.

THE BLUE AND GRAY PARADE

Plans to be Submitted to Union and Confederate Veterans.

A meeting of the special committee of the Executive Committee having in charge the proposed parade of Union and Confederate veterans in New-York on July 4, 1896, met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, presided.

At the conclusion of the meeting a statement was issued, saying that the committee had received further evidence of the enthusiastic public reception awaiting this reunion and parade, and had requested the Chairman of the committee, Charles A. Dana, to advise the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States of the plans and purposes of the committee, which are held in abeyance aw

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Don Quixote, Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting, and A Story of Waterloo—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CARNEGIE HALL—Musical Art Society Concert 8:30.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—The Witch—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Camille—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville, Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Princess Bonnie—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
KOSTER'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—A Home With Three Angels—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hebrew Fair—Afternoon and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	40	28	28
6 A. M.	41	28	27
9 A. M.	42	25	26
12 M.	43	27	29
4 P. M.	44	27	28
6 P. M.	42	26	27
9 P. M.	39	23	25
12 P. M.	37	20	22

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....26.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....25.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....37.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF POLICY.

The difference of opinion in the Republican Party as to the policy to be pursued in Congress with respect to the tariff, to which we directed attention a few days ago, is becoming more clearly defined and interesting. We suppose that a considerable majority of the Republicans in the House think that the House ought to pass a tariff bill. They would like to send to the Senate a bill restoring the McKinley duties on wool and woolen goods and either reviving several of the other schedules of the McKinley tariff or increasing the rates now in force. In this they are supported by prominent Republican journals in both the East and the West, and by a host of influential local politicians.

But Speaker REED is opposed to such action. We think he is sincere in his expressed opinion that business interests desire and need rest and a discontinuance of tariff agitation, and that they should not be exposed to the disturbance that would be caused by tariff discussion designed only to draw a veto from Mr. CLEVELAND and thus to make a platform for next year. But it has not escaped his attention, we presume, that an attempt to re-enact the McKinley tariff, or a large part of it, and the construction of a party platform out of such a bill and the veto of it, would tend to make McKINLEY "the logical candidate" of the party for the Presidency. Mr. REED desires to be the candidate himself, "logical" or otherwise. He is very naturally unwilling to play into the hands of McKINLEY and his supporters. And so he says that there should be no attempt to revise the tariff at this time, and nearly all of the Republican members have discreetly refrained from opposing his policy, because their assignments to the committees were still to be made by him. The National Association of Wool Growers, being under no such restraint, has sent to Mr. REED the following message: "We do not approve of your do-nothing policy." The Wool Merchants' Association in Philadelphia and the Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association at Pittsburg began yesterday an agitation for higher duties. The tongues of many Representatives will be unloosed after the committees shall have been appointed.

In the Senate Mr. ALDRICH of Rhode Island has been the manager on the Republican side, in alliance from time to time, as everybody knows, with Mr. GORMAN and other Democrats of his kind, and especially when the Sugar Trust's duties and certain other tariff questions have been pending. Mr. ALDRICH has joined hands with Mr. REED. He is for REED, as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, we presume, and not for McKINLEY. We find in The Chicago Tribune the following statement, made by Mr. ALDRICH to the Washington correspondent of that paper:

"Any further agitation of the tariff question by this Congress would be simply suicide for the Republicans. The members of the House are forgetful of the situation in the Senate and of the attitude of the President. No tariff bill can pass the Senate, and none can be approved by the President.

"In addition to that, I am firmly convinced that the business interests of the country imperatively demand an absolute rest from all tariff legislation. Our whole duty seems to be to provide revenue for the Government in such a manner as will be acceptable to the President. Then we should pass the appropriation bills and go home."

"Acceptable to the President"! Why, Mr. ALDRICH may learn from The New-York Tribune that he is no better than a "cuckoo." The Tribune has told him that he was "not elected to sit on Mr. CLEVELAND'S doorstep and wait his pleasure, but to tell him what the people want and mean to have." Our neighbor also says that the Republican legislator who holds such abominable opinions as these which Mr. ALDRICH has expressed "betrays the fact that he has drifted far away from belief in self-government into the stagnant and stifling region of cuckoolsm."

We find in The New-York Tribune itself of Tuesday a long interview with Mr. ALDRICH, in which he argues against any attempt to legislate on the tariff. "Republican theories of the proper manner of raising revenue," he says, "are well understood, but they cannot now be embodied into law. Our first step must be in the direction of greater economy in expenditures." And he is unwilling that the Republicans of the Senate should be called upon to act with reference to "any revenue measure to which the party can definitely commit itself on the eve of a Presidential election." It appears that McKINLEY and the radical protectionists cannot look to him for help. We presume, as we have said, that he is retained for REED. Moreover, he would not like to have the Sugar Trust's differentials overhauled.

Mr. REED is very powerful in the House, and Mr. ALDRICH has heretofore exercised considerable influence in the Senate, with the help of the Gorman group of Democrats; but these two gentlemen are not a majority of the Republican Party or of the Republicans in Congress. To a large number of the Republican members the policy of Mr. REED and Mr. ALDRICH is very distasteful and disappointing. During the last year or two they and the organs of their party have become committed to a policy of another kind. They hold that a failure in the House to pass a tariff bill as a protest against the statute now in force will be regarded as an admission that the present tariff is not so black as they have painted it. And perhaps—disturbing thought—business may be so good and the industries may be so prosperous at the time of next year's campaign, if the present Congress shall avoid tariff agitation, that the party will lose its tariff issue! Besides, Mr. REED is not the only candidate in sight. There are others, and we shall soon hear from them and their friends.

POOR BUT PROUD.

President HOWELL of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees very justly remarked to the Assembly Committee on Cities that the so-called improvements of the terminal structures of the bridge on his side are a makeshift, "penny wise and pound foolish," and anything but what they ought to be; and he said that it was because "Brooklyn is poor and didn't want to increase the tax rate." It is a bad, shortsighted policy, lacking in real economy, like buying coal by the pailful; but Brooklyn is under the stress of poverty, and cannot afford to have things right. Poor Broklyn! It is a sad case.

Why is Brooklyn poor, with her great area on the imperial bay of New-York, with a long water front on the greatest port of the western world, and an intelligent and industrious population of a million? Partly because her water front is not her own and her extensive area of streets and parks is costly to maintain, but chiefly because a large part of her intelligence and industry is applied to making wealth and creating property values on this side of the river. Brooklyn men engaged in business and owning real estate in New-York, as the most capable of them do, contribute to lower the tax rate here, while that of Brooklyn is high and her revenues not equal to her needs, and Brooklyn people who work in New-York contribute to its prosperity, while that of Brooklyn languishes. What the people who pass their nights and Sundays in Brooklyn put into New-York during the working days stays here, and their own city lacks the means to keep her pavements in order or to have "improvements," bridge or other, on a proper scale.

The remedy for this is obvious enough. The people of New-York and Brooklyn should be citizens and taxpayers of one great municipality, contributing to one common treasury and drawing benefits therefrom on equal terms. Then Brooklyn would not have to plead poverty as an excuse for bad pavements and "makeshift" improvements, but the currents of her civic life would receive new vitality. Her own local prosperity would increase, her property values would rise, the common taxation would bear easily upon her resources, and she would rejoice as part of the great metropolis of the land.

But Brooklyn is proud. She is a "city of homes" and of churches—and Sunday saloons. She has a character of her own, an individuality, which she is afraid of losing—as if Harlem and Washington Heights and the annexed district didn't have characters and individualities! So a considerable and more or less influential "league" among her citizens is opposed to consolidation. Their city is poor, but she claims to be highly respectable; and she is proud, or the league thinks she is and ought to be. New-York generously offers to consent to a union of interests, with the advantage all on Brooklyn's side and the sacrifice all on her own, just for the sake of the common well-being and a great future. Brooklyn poor? Indeed! If she declines such a chance to better her fortunes, she deserves to remain poor.

COMSTOCKERY.

Our esteemed contemporary the Courrier des Etats-Unis relates the melancholy sequel of Mr. COMSTOCK'S latest raid, or latest but one, in the interest of outraged morality. This was the raid upon a poor Frenchman who was trying to support his family by keeping a little book shop in Fifth Avenue, and was bewildered into pleading guilty of the charge of dealing in obscene literature, and who had in stock a costly volume which is alleged, and not, we believe, denied, to have been mutilated and rendered valueless by the censor. The poor man had no money to pay his fine, and is therefore sentenced to serve it out to the extent of a hundred and fifty days. His wife, to preserve what was left of the business, had to engage a shopman. Both she and her child have fallen ill. The neighbors have made up a purse to pay the fine, but the amount not being sufficient, they make a public appeal through the Courrier. We are glad to add, for the benefit of sympathetic persons not of the French colony, that any sums they may be moved to contribute for this purpose may be addressed to M. BRUWAERT, the French Consul General.

Comment upon this case, to those who have followed it, would be either needless or hopeless. We observe with pleasure that in a more recent case of what will be readily understood if classified as Comstockery Justice JEROME has expressed the opinion of sane persons; and with pain that his colleagues on the bench have outnumbered him.

Meanwhile the French bookseller languishes in prison and his family is in extreme misery. But their persecutor has "protected the morals of the young and inexperienced" by preventing prurient boys from appeasing their pruriency by the purchase of fifty-dollar books.

FIGHTING "ON THE INSIDE."

Republican machine politics in this city grow queerer every day. When the recent enrollment took place under the direction of LAUTERBACH'S sub-committees, it was said that anti-Platt Republicans could not find the enrolling places and were prevented in great numbers from getting their names upon the rolls in their several election districts. Nevertheless, these rolls loomed up with the unprecedented aggregate of 75,000 names. This was nearly twice as many as were ever before enrolled in the organization in this city, and in some districts it exceeded the number of Republican votes at the last election.

The anti-Platt men said that this enrollment was sham, fraudulent, bogus, padded and stuffed, and was an outrage upon the party which is always for "honest elections." It contained the names of the deceased and departed and of Tammanyites and unregenerate "Goo Goos." The primaries must be put off and the rolls must be purged or there would be trouble, including penalties for misdemeanor in violating the primary election law—that is to say, if the bogus enrolled ventured to vote. The primaries have come and gone, and apparently most of the bogus enrolled were scared off, for the vote was hardly more than half the enrollment.

The anti-Platt men were certain that all the stuffing and padding of the rolls was in the interest of the Platt-Lauterbach machine, and consequently the 30,000 or 40,000 who were deterred from voting must have been its supporters. But the machine carried most of the primaries all the same, and the padding seems to have been unnecessary. This requires a new accounting for the fact that the Platt-Lauterbach gang carried primaries to such an extent that it will control twenty or twenty-five out of the thirty-five Assembly districts and make the County Committee surer for the machine than before. There were more "dodges" in the way of changing the meeting places and preventing the anti-Platt men from getting their votes in. ALFRED R. CONKLING is ashamed of the "political pirates." Gen. COLLIS thinks the result proves the bogusness of the enrollment, which implies that a lot of the bogus enrolled did vote after all. It was what BROOKFIELD expected, but he is not discouraged.

Well, what are they going to do about it? CONKLING is going to "keep up the fight on the inside." COLLIS uses exactly the same expression, and says he is not in favor of "bolting the organization." BROOKFIELD says "the fight has only begun," but he ominously declines to say whether it will continue to be waged on the inside or on the outside.

Where have these men been fighting all this while? Is not this the organization which they built from the inside and had full possession of? Did not PLATT and LAUTERBACH get into it and take possession? All the fighting has been on the inside, and we see the result. The anti-Platt men have got the worst of it every time, and have had the machine which they constructed turned against them. Is it going to be any easier to recover control than it was to keep control when they had it?

"On the inside" is just where PLATT wants them to do their fighting. So long as they keep that up they do not hurt him and he does not mind. While they fought on the inside, he got control of the County Committee a year ago, managed the conventions, sent delegates to Saratoga, and had his way generally. He figures on managing the Legislature again, controlling next year's conventions, and going out to St. Louis with a big delegation to decide the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. So long as he accomplishes that, what does he care? Fights on the inside will not deter him from going right on with his Hadean purpose. Attacks from a powerful contingent of his own party on the outside might damage him by threatening a withdrawal of actual votes and weakening his political power. It would menace defeat for him and for the party if it continued to submit to his dictation, and that would put an end to his bossism. But keeping up the fight on the inside will make him smile and smile and continue to be the boss by the same old methods.

CHICAGO BETRAYED.

That is an amusing sequel to the high controversy between Chicago and St. Louis which sets forth that Chicago would after all have got the convention if the wires had not been "working badly." It is the more amusing because one of the claims of Chicago was that the telegraphic facilities of that town were always ample and trustworthy. In a general way the claim is just—too just. There has been too much matter telegraphed from Chicago.

What is now alleged by revengeful representatives of the publicans and Republicans of Chicago is that our wild old hustling friend Col. CARTER demanded, or somebody demanded in his behalf, that Chicago should put up a "guarantee fund" of $100,000 for the expenses of the committee. One would suppose that Chicago people would be getting rather tired of guarantee funds for the remote benefit of the town and the immediate benefit of the extorters. From a World's Fair to a popular minister, Chicago can get nothing without a "guarantee fund." And perhaps justly so. So that when $100,000 was demanded, we should expect that the representatives of Chicago would, in the language of poker, "lay down." On the contrary, it seems that the eight then and there assembled agreed to be eight of ten guarantors, and telegraphed to Chicago for the other two.

Then it was that the wires "worked badly," but, nevertheless, favorable answers were at last granted over them. Thereupon, if the tale may be trusted, one of the eight reconsidered the offer he had made in a gush of local pride after futile meditation upon the methods of getting his money back. His name is freely mentioned in conversation, but it has not yet straggled into print. When it does, we shall expect an outburst of wrath from Chicago to which the Cuban indignation meeting was the sighing of a Summer zephyr. He will need his $10,000 to establish himself in some other town.

The highest ground Chicago can take—but that is too absurd; the highest ground she can take is not more than fourteen feet and a half above the lake. The best thing Chicago can do is to pretend that she has grown too big to care about this form of advertisement. Take New-York, now. New-York has not been agitated about the subject. Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, it is true, voted in a perfunctory and dreamy way for the selection of it. Perhaps he thought it would be good for Gov. MORTON'S chances. Unquestionably it entered his mind that he would be more comfortable during the convention sleeping in his own house than cotting in the corridor or bivouacked upon the billiard table of a Western hotel. Let Chicago assume a metropolitan indifference as of no mean city to which a boom is no longer needful and a National Convention is no longer a boon. Meanwhile we remark with pleasure that the discussion is turning in the direction of personality and scandal, and that the scandal and the personality exclusively concern the Republican Party. As BARRETT or McCALL might say: "Let the galled-darned jade wince; our withers are unwrung."

THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

The bill of Senator DAVIS for the establishment of the rank of Lieutenant General on the active list of the army is at once moderate in its provisions and founded on a clear principle. It does not add another officer to the list, but provides that the senior Major General, while commanding the army, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Lieutenant General, and shall be retired on the retired pay of that grade.

For the last thirty years every commander of the army has enjoyed, sooner or later, a higher rank than that of Major General. Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN, and Gen. SHERIDAN were each made successively Lieutenant General and General, the last named receiving the highest grade on his deathbed. Gen. SCHOFIELD, during the greater part of his command of the army, was a Major General, but shortly before his retirement, at the last session of Congress, he was made a Lieutenant General. The very distinguished and valuable services that have been rendered by his successor, the present commander of the army, would justify a repetition of this legislation in his favor, but in addition the rank is one that can hardly be called too high to belong permanently to the command of the army of a country like ours.

The senior Major General, in virtue of his residence at Washington and the necessities imposed upon him of receiving visitors from foreign countries as well as our own, is under expenses which might not be incurreu by an officer of the same grade in another place and with other duties. It seems desirable, also, that on such occasions of receptions, and on all occasions, his rank should befit the highest military officer in a Nation as great in population and in area as our own. It is scarcely a sufficient objection to say that our army of about 25,000 enlisted men, and of an aggregate of something over 28,000 officers and men on the active list, is not much larger numerically than a corps command, for the cases, of course, are not parallel in the matter of the multiplicity of interests and duties involved.

The subject is one for Congress to consider, and it is perhaps enough just now to point out that, so far as the cost is involved, it involves a few thousand dollars a year only under the bill of Senator DAVIS, since there would not be three Major Generals besides the Lieutenant General commanding the army, as at Gen. SCHOFIELD'S recent promotion, but only two. In other words, the legislation proposed would call for no other changes.

"There is no real crowding on the Brooklyn Bridge," declares General Superintendent MARTIN. Thus is proved again the marvelous power of imagination. There are thousands and thousands of people that had been persuaded by the malevolent newspapers into believing that the realest sort of crowding took place on the bridge every morning and night. So convinced of it had they become that it would probably have been easy, before Mr. MARTIN spoke, to get affidavits by the bushel, asserting that such is the case, and pretending to base the statement on personal and frequently repeated experience. Now it seems that all these folks are simply the victims of self-delusion or of hypnotic suggestion. Next we shall learn, doubtless, that the two men who were recently buried after what was supposed to be a collision between bridge trains are not really dead—that they are dead "only in the newspapers."

That irreverent St. Louis person, Mr. KENNARD, who referred to Chicago as a "Summer resort," is likely hereafter to find the weather there decidedly cool at any season of the year he may select for a visit.

So many of Jersey City's prominent citizens have been indicted of late that it is no wonder the Sheriff of Hudson County has been unable to complete the Grand Jury without including among its members a few men who have themselves recently been the objects of a Grand Jury's earnest attention, and who as a consequence are now in the delicate and interesting situation known as "awaiting trial." Judge LIPPINCOTT says it is all right, however, so all right it must be.

CALVE IN LA NAVARRAISE

The First Novelty of the Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A ONE-ACT OPERA BY M. MASSENET

A Work in Which Incidents Move Too Rapidly to Admit of Good Musical Presentation Is Well Performed.

Massenet's one-act opera, "La Navarraise," written especially for Mme. Calvé, was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience which assembled to hear it was not large, but was generous with its applause. Perhaps the managers will find in the smallness of this audience another evidence that the public does not desire new works. It is certain that no one desires in these days to pay $5 for the privilege of sitting through two hours of Gluck's "Orfeo" in order to hear fifty minutes of Massenet and Calvé. The new work is certainly brisk and exciting enough in its incidents to satisfy the most jaded; but whether it will take high rank as an opera is another question.

The story of the opera is as follows: A girl from Navarre, Anita by name, loves a Royalist soldier named Araquil. At the opening of the opera she is waiting for him. He comes, and of course, sings a passionate duet with the young woman. The two lovers forget the existence of every one else in the world; but unforunately Araquil, like Armand, has a father. This Remiglo has a little money, and he looks with scorn upon the poor Navarraise. He says most emphatically that his son shall not marry her. She pleads desperately, and then he imposes what he regards as an impossible condition—that she shall provide herself with a dowry of 2,000 douros. About the same time Araquil is informed of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, and the proud father carries him off.

Anita, loitering about in despair, hears the Royalist commander exclaim that he will give a fortune to any one who will capture Zuccaraga, the Carlist chief. Anita declares that she will undertake it for 2,000 douros. The officer, not taking her seriously, accepts. She goes to the Carlist camp. She returns pale, excited, wounded. She has visited Zuccaraga in his tent and slain him. She demands her money, and the Royalist officer, horrified, pays her and says he will keep her secret. Araquil enters wounded. He has been told that Anita went to Zuccaraga's tent. He accuses her of infidelity and points to the money, which she produces in triumph, as evidence of her guilt. He is dying, but as he dies, he learns the truth and is shocked at her crime. Anita goes mad and thinks that the bell tolling for Zuccaraga's funeral is her wedding bell.

As a lyric work "La Navarraise" is unique. It carries to a logical outcome the methods of condensation employed by Mascagni and Leoncavallo; but it goes wide of the brilliant mark which both of those composers made. There is too much incident in "La Navarraise" to admit of successful musical treatment. As a play it is swift, sure, and tragic in its movement, but the dénouement is reached by a series of actions which are of such brief duration in themselves that they afford the composer no opportunity to express in the language of music the rapidly changing emotions. It is absolutely essential for success in the musical setting of a drama that the salient emotions shall endure long enough to enable the composer to make a musical mood picture, to establish what might be called an emotional tonality. In "La Navarraise" this is possible only at one point—the meeting of the lovers in the first scene—and as an inevitable result that is the only point at which Massenet has given us an expressive and tangible melody.

Most of the remainder of the work is a bustling and incoherent series of exclamatory phrases, without melodic sequence and without even characteristic homogeneity. The trumpets and the instruments of percussion do yeoman's duty, and the violas strive vigorously to paint the general darkness of the mood. But it is in the main formless music, with little or no intrinsic value. It serves as a sort of melodramatic accompaniment to a rapid and theatrical effective action.

Everything that could be done for the work with the resources of the Metropolitan Opera House was done. The chorus was well drilled in its acting, and the return of the defeated troops reminded one of "Shenandoah." The orchestra was in tolerably good form, and the pretty nocturne which separates the two scenes was neatly played. Signor Bevignani deserves credit for this. As for Mme. Calvé, it can be said of her that she presented a distinct and forcible characterization, of which more may be said hereafter. But her Anita will probably not eclipse her Santuzza, simply because the composer has not given her the same opportunities for the display of her notable art, which, in spite of some uncertainties in pitch, is as truly lyric as it is dramatic. M. Lubert gave a vigorous and even passionate performance of Araquil, and in some passages sang with more art than he has hitherto displayed. M. Plancon as Garrido, the Royalist General, was a fine picture in his uniform, and sang well. The audience applauded the performance heartily, but not over-enthusiastically.

The performance of Gluck's "Orfeo" was smooth and inoffensive. The work is pretty and interesting, but the day of its musical power is past. Miss Marie Brema was a convulsively emotional orpheus, and she sang most of the music affectedly. She overacted and lacked repose. Miss Marie Engle was a delicate Eurydice, so far as voice and style went, and she was rather German than Greek in appearance. Mlle. Bauermeister was a satisfactory Amer. The absurd ballet was wisely cut out. Hades, being eternal, was appropriately a mixture of ancient and modern.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET'S CONCERT.

Programme Presented and the Excellent Playing of the Musicians.

There is nothing in current musical art accessible to the inhabitants of this town that is quite so absolutely certain beforehand of perfection as a concert of the Kneisel Quartet. One is equally sure of the interpretation in the respects of conception and of execution, and indeed of selection also. Emerson's advice to read no book till it is a year old may be applied with equal confidence and with the allowance of a much longer lapse of time at least to chamber music. When we have heard all the classics we may begin to demand the novelties, and there are organizations that exist largely for the purpose of supplying these. But "enterprise" is not to be commended as the leading quality of a string quartet.

The programme for the first concert last night comprised Brahms's quartet in A minor, the variations from Beethoven's Opus 18, No. 5, and Haydn's Opus 76, No. 1. There is no exception in this list to the rule of acknowledged classics, for, though Brahms be yet alive, his A minor quartet is one of the things that are "safe." It is doubtless in his chamber music that his talent can be more readily apprehended than in his orchestral writing, where the involution and complication that seem to be quite natural and spontaneous with him are additionally overlaid. Even when he is writing for a quartet he gives the same impression of multiplicity and elaboration, but with so simple means the musical idea cannot be overlaid.

It was a very nice feeling that put the Beethoven variations between Brahms, who always "takes plenty of listening," and Haydn, who is so entirely obvious. For the variations show, as compared with Brahms, a complete simplicity, and, as compared with Haydn, enrichment to the point of intricacy. Indeed, nothing in the history of Beethoven is more striking than the completeness of his emancipation, in the very first of his string quartets, from the tutelage in which he composed his early works for the piano. For the variations played last night are from the quartet which, though numbered 5, was the very first composed.

Of the interpretation there is nothing to be said, because it was a perfectly transparent medium through which one perceived the composition. In absolute uniformity of gradation, in absolute sureness of execution, in almost unfailing accuracy of intonation, and in sustained beauty and liquidity of tone, it left nothing at all to be asked for. Indeed, one wishes that some of the violinists now "starring" on these shores might have heard Mr. Kneisel's cantabile in the slow movement of the Haydn quartet. It would have excited reflections which, if not pleasant, might be very wholesome. It is pleasant to note that Musical New-York is beginning to appreciate one of its most remarkable privileges for the audience, though it did not crowd the house as the house should have been crowded, was respectable in number and keenly appreciative.

Miss Janotha and Mme. Sterling.

A concert was given yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Waldorf by Miss Janotha, court pianist to the Emperor of Germany, and Mme. Antoinette Sterling, contralto. Both of these musicians are well known and well liked in London, and they must have come to America under a grave misapprehension as to the state of musical taste here. But as so many artists come here from abroad under a similar misapprehension and go back with unkind feelings toward this country, there need be no wonder at the visit of these two. Mme. Sterling was in her day a contralto of rare voice and of dramatic style, and her singing of Liszt's "Es war ein König im Thule," yesterday was intelligent and artistic in plan. But the voice is no longer capable of executing the singer's will, and the effort arouses, not admiration, but sympathy.

Miss Janotha's piano playing is the essence of English respectability. It is seldom that any one hears, outside of one of our conservatories, a more smooth, level, and utterly unemotional performance of Beethoven's C sharp minor sonata than she gave yesterday afternoon. Such performances are wholly unnecessary. Miss Ellen Terry was down on the programme for a recitation, and she adorned the entertainment with her presence.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK NOT SERIOUS

No Anxiety at the War Department over the Arizona Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The character of the information received at the War Department concerning the reported Apache outbreak in Arizona shows it to be trifling and not likely to lead to any general uprising.

One telegram received at the War Department to-day from the commanding officer at Fort Apache said that Lieut. Fenton of the Seventh Cavalry had found a dead Indian on the Cibicu. Lieut. Fenton also secured a pack mule and outfit belonging to the murderer. According to the dispatch, the scare arose through the reports that the Indians were looting ranches.

The Indian Bureau has received no advices since Saturday concerning the killing of settlers by Apaches in the Southwest. Some intelligence is expected as soon as Indian Agent Myer of the San Carlos Reservation reaches his post of duty. The agent was in this city at the time the trouble began, but left immediately to assume charge of affairs.

MEETING OF THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY

Address by Mr. Krehbiel, with Illustrative Songs by Miss Van.

The American Folk-Lore Society held the first of its Winter banquets and meetings at the Hotel Waldorf last night. One hundred and twenty guests were present, including many representatives of societies of a similar character.

Following the dinner, the society listened to a paper on "The Folk-Lore of America," by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel. The address was accompanied by illustrative songs by Miss Marie Van.

The officers of the society are: President—Mr. E. Francis Hyde; First Vice President—George Bird Grinnell; Second Vice President—Mr. George F. Kunz; Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. William Burnett Tuthill. Among the Board of Managers are Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Mary Field, and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde. The next meeting of the society will be held in January.

TRUST COMPANY TO AID CATTLEMEN

Packers of Chicago and Omaha Interested in the Project.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—A trust company is being formed by Chicago and Omaha men, the purpose of which is to loan money to cattle growers to tide them through a hard season. P. A. Valentine, Secretary to P. D. Armour, said:

"It will be organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The character of the company may be inferred when the men behind the scheme already are E. A. Cudahy, Herman Kountze, John A. Creighton, J. M. Woolworth, Fred Davis, John A. McShane, W. A. Paxton and Mr. Armour. Considerable capital will be furnished by parties in New-York, Boston, and other Eastern cities. I can't state definitely when the company will be organized, or the first stockholders' meeting will be held, but we will probably be ready for the Spring business."

PERSONALS.

—After a long diplomatic career, Sir Edward Malet has entered upon the more perilous one of writing opera librettos. The book of "Harold," lately produced at Covent Garden, was announced as his, but, to his great indignation, the text had been "edited," and changed in what seemed to him the most cruel and shocking manner. A great part of the story was simply excised, including the loves of Harold in Normandy, when he was Duke William's prisoner. So Sir Edward, determined that his friends shall not be under any delusion as to the real character of his libretto, is circulating it privately, showing the beauties as they came from his pen, and as they were mutilated by a tyrannical impresario.

—In poor Alexis Bouvier's notes to "La Belle Grélée," a play that the Théâtre de la République will perform, now that he is dead and not in need of anything earthly—he needed a great deal of food and clothes while he lived, for he was tall, big and athletic—appears the following notes on one of the personages: "Félix Faure, a tall and handsome fellow, the most joyful among us, was the original of this character. He was the most enthusiastic of oarsmen, he was never tired. We surnamed him 'the Tanner.'" Le Figaro asks itself if the President of the French Republic sometimes thinks of those days.

—Nubar Pasha, who recently resigned the Premiership of Egypt, is thus described: Turned seventy-one, so he and other folks believe; full of life's fatigue, heavy-eyed, prominent purple veins on the right cheek; very little hair, mostly gray; unkempt white mustache; strong jaw; tarboush hangs over the right ear, and is much too large for his head; tall and large-boned; careless in dress, wears very old half-laced boots when at home; stoops, uses pince-nez to read State and other papers.

—Prof. E. Otis Kendall has resigned the Chair of Astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania. He served that institution for just forty years, having become its Professor of Mathematics in 1855. He was born near Reading, Mass., in 1818. For many years Prof. Kendall computed the Nautical Almanac, and he has written several standard textbooks on mathematics and astronomy.

—Augustine Birrell is in a state of voluble rage because the London reporters, in quoting a little speech of his, made him use the phrase, "Resurrected in the flesh." The author of "Obiter Dicta" says he positively couldn't have used these words, and that everybody—even reporters—should have known it.

Is It Dressmaker Barrett?

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:

SAID WRITES TO CURRIE

His Reasons for Seeking Refuge in the Embassy and Quitting.

EXEQUATURS TO BRITISH CONSULS

Powers Do Not Intend to Make Practical Use of Firmans Granted by the Sultan for Extra Guardships.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Dec. 12, says that Said Pasha's return to his residence was contrary to the public expectation. He drove thither in the carriage of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, accompanied by the dragoman of the British Embassy. On the same evening the secret police who had been stationed around the embassy were withdrawn.

Said Pasha, in a letter to Sir Philip Currie, dwelt upon his forty-three years of public service, including five Vizierates, and said that now that his health was exhausted, he was unable to bear the burdens of the post that the Sultan wished him to assume. His Majesty had afterward offered him a special appointment in the palace to direct important affairs of state. Unhappily, his health did not allow him to do this.

His purpose in going to the embassy was to escape these embarrassments and thereafter to leave the country with his family. Said intended to pass one night at the embassy, in which belief he wrote immediately to the Grand Vizier, expressing the hope that his request would be favorably regarded. On the same evening, however, the Sultan sent his Foreign Minister and the President of the Council to Sir Philip Currie and informed Said that his Majesty continued to hold his former Grand Vizier in high favor, and had entire confidence in his fidelity.

On the following day the Sultan gave similar assurances to the other embassies, expressing a desire that Said should not leave the country. While grateful to his Majesty, Said was compelled to consider the intolerable intrigues of the palace, and consequently felt bound to reiterate his request to leave Turkey. Despite this, the Sultan on thirteen occasions sent his chamberlains and his secretary to reassure Said of his Majesty's wish that he atandon his intention.

The Sultan, moreover, gave written assurances, for which reasons he remained five days at the embassy, dspite his intention to remain only one night. But, on the one hand, his request had not met with a favorable reply, while on the other hand he felt obliged to attest his appreciation of the sentiments and assurances of his sovereign. The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude to Sir Philip Currie and his wife Throughout the communications with the palace Said Pasha had full liberty of action.

The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs, under date of Dec. 10, that the Porte has granted exequaturs to Major Williams and Major Bulman, the newly appointed British Vice Consuls at Van and Sivas, and also to a British Vice Consul at Herpoot. The Vice Consuls will start for their posts immediately.

Placards denouncing the Sultan were posted on the morning of Dec. 10 in all of the principal mosques and at the gate of the Yildiz Palace, the Sultan's residence.

After the decision of the Porte to issue an irade permitting the passage of extra guardships through the Straits of the Dardanelles, the foreign diplomats held a meeting, at which they decided that the presentation of an ultimatum to the Porte was needless, inasmuch as the firmans demanded had been granted.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The Neue Freie Presse has a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the representatives of the powers have informed the Sultan that they do not intend to make practical use of the firmans granted for the passage of additional guardships into the Bosporus.

RELIEF FOR THE ARMENIANS.

Contributions Sent to Treasurer Trask Now Amount to $2,986.45.

The following additional contributions have been received by the Armenian Relief Fund Committee:

Churches of Morristown, N. J.	$101.88
Frank Sayre	1.00
Nevin Sayre	1.00
Miss Blanche Nevin	3.00
J. J. Rooney	10.00
Mrs. N.	1.00
From friends	25.00
St. Luke's Church, Catskill	1.00
Christ Church, Laredo, Texas	5.00
Mount Calvary Church, Howard County, Md.	3.05
St. Bartholomew's Church, Montgomery County, Md.	1.54
Church St. John the Divine, Edgarton, Mass.	2.55
Miss A. D. Ludlow	1.00
The Rev. G. A. Combear	2.00
Young People's Association Reading, Penn.	5.00
Mrs. N. S. Jarvis	10.00
A. L.	1.00
Charles N. T. Jeffrey	3.00
M. Cary Lea	50.00
St. James's Church Sunday School, New-York City	30.81
Mrs. E. E Olcott	25.00
Harris Ely Adriance	50.00
Trinity Church, Rutland, Vt.	.50
A. M. C.	1.00
George A. Kellogg	1.00
First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J.	39.00
Gustavus Adolphus Church, New-York City	15.00
Congregational Church, Closter, N. J.	6.00
Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, Canton, Penn.	7.00
Anna T. Van Santvoord	25.00
Miss Maggie McArone	1.00
Mary E. Boyd	5.00
Society Christian Endeavor, Kane, Penn.	35.00
C. D. Eldridge	2.00
Jane M. Milnor	10.00
A. Kippelman	5.00
Judson Conklin	1.00
Olivia E. P. Stokes	20.00
T. E. and Ella C. Coffin	3.00
Union Thanksgiving Service, Reno, Nev.	8.90
Union Thanksgiving Service, Reno, Nev.	14.45
A Friend	3.00
Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches, North Branch, Minn.	4.05
Dr. Calvin De Witt	15.00
Aaron Lloyd	5.00
E. Noah H. Sill	5.00
Juliet Underhill	15.00
Mrs. O. H. Foster	2.00
Miss Lydia A. Hasbrouck	1.00
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore	5.00
Elizabeth L. Wells	10.00
Minnie L. Keyes	10.00
Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, Marcellus, N. Y.	8.50
W.	20.00
F. Narity	1.00
Through Miss Emily O. Butler	54.00
St. Michael's Church, New-York City	48.37
R. W. Carroll	.50
E. C. Hall	1.00
Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ind.	7.50
Capt. A. T. Mahan	30.00
Miss E. C. Trenary	2.00
M. D. D.	2.00
Cash	9.00
Previously acknowledged	2,218.89
Total	$2,986.45

Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, New-York City.

Resolutions Against the Turks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Congressman Morse, acting in behalf of Trinity Congregational Church of Neponset, Boston, Mass., will to-morrow introduce in the House of Representatives resolutions reciting the massacres of Christians in Turkey, declaring "That it is a disgrace to Christendom to allow this sort of thing to continue, and that it is the duty of civilized nations to put a speedy end to the rule of the 'unspeakable Turk.'"

HALL CAINE TALKS OF HIS TRIP.

Copyright Has Not Affected English Fiction in the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Hall Caine, the English novelist, who returned on the steamer Teutonic from his mission to the United States and Canada relative to the copyright laws, was questioned in regard to his trip on the arrival of the vessel here. Mr. Caine expressed himself as extremely well satisfied with his reception in both the United States and the Dominion.

He referred to the farewell banquet given to him at Ottawa, at which five Ministers of the Dominion Government were present, Secretary of State Montague presiding, and also spoke in appreciative terms of the hospitality shown him by President Cleveland.

In Mr. Caine's opinion, the copyright act has not appreciably affected English fiction in the United States. He said that he had seen no anti-English spirit in America, although he had found much to humble the spirit of Englishmen. He expressed a very high appreciation of the greatness of the American character.

SLAUGHTER OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

Petition of Agriculturists that It Be Done at Port of Landing.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A large deputation composed of members of the leading English and Scotch agricultural societies to-day waited upon the Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, and appealed to him to cause all imported cattle, sheep, and swine to be slaughtered at their port of landing.

Mr. Long said, without pledging himself to measures which the Government might introduce in Parliament, that he recognized the importance of the subject and failed to see how hardship to any one could result from the adoption of the proposal made by the deputation. He further said he did not believe that the compulsory slaughter of imported stock would either diminish the supply or increase the cost of food.

ARMS FOR ASHANTEE ATTACK.

Coomassie, the Capital, the British Learn, Is Undermined.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, under to-day's date, says that Col. Sir Francis Scott, commanding the British Ashantee expedition, has cabled to Sir W. B. Griffith, Governor of the Gold Coast colony, requesting him to send all available seven-pounders, machine guns, and rockets to Prahsue immediately. Col. Bernard is forwarding to Col. Scott 1,000 loads of ammunition.

A messenger has brought news to the British camp that the town of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, is undermined. The messenger was in possession of all the details of the mining of the town, which he furnished to the British officers.

ENGLISH IDEA OF PROTECTION.

Salisbury Says that Public Opinion Is Against Its Adoption.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A deputation headed by the Earl of Winchelsea waited upon Lord Salisbury to-day, and argued that the Government readjust the duty on beer, so as to encourage the growth of English hops and barley.

Lord Salisbury, intimating that the proposal submitted by the delegation meant protection, said he believed that public opinion was not at all changed upon that question. Protection, he said, would not return at any period to which the present generation could look.

A Remarkable English Polygamist.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—William Cadman, aged fifty-four years, was sentenced in the Old Bailey Court to-day to seven years' imprisonment under conviction upon a charge of polygamy. Since 1870 Cadman has married seven women, by whom he has had twenty-three children. Some of his victims were aware of when they married them, but they did not long remain so. When he was arrested he had in his possession a large quantity of forged railway tickets.

An Insane Tailor on Hofburg Grounds.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—A man arrested on the grounds of the residence of the Austrian Princes this morning had in his possession a supposed bomb, which proved to be nothing more dangerous than a ball used for bowling. He talked incoherently. He was identified as a Vienna tailor, and is presumably insane.

Hope for Lancashire Cotton Men.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, received a deputation of Lancashire cotton manufacturers to-day. He informed them that the condition of Indian finances had been very much improved and that when the equilibrium had been attained the Government would remove the Indian cotton duties.

Shipbuilders' Strike Not Settled.

GLASGOW, Dec. 11.—The statement that the trouble between the Belfast and Clyde shipbuilders and the engineers had been settled was premature. The delegates of the workmen declined to accept the terms offered them by the shipbuilders' representatives, and the matter will, therefore, be submitted to a vote of the strikers.

Twelve Socialist Meetings Protest.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Twelve Socialist mass meetings were held yesterday evening to protest against the action of the Government in closing the Socialist Unions. Resolutions were passed charging the Socialist Party in the Reichstag with the duty of taking the initiative in a movement to obtain redress.

Steamers Between Here and Brazil.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has decided to establish a regular line of steamers between New-York and Brazilian ports, beginning Jan. 1. The freight business of the new line will be worked through Funch, Edye & Co. of New-York.

Airmondi's Forces Rejoin Baratieri's.

ROME, Dec. 11.—Advices from Abyssinia say that Gen. Arimondi, with his command, has made a junction with the forces of Gen. Baratieri, the Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia.

Madura Rebels Punished by the Dutch.

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 11.—News has been received here that the Dutch troops on the island of Madura have dispersed a band of 150 rebels, killing 29 of them and capturing the chief.

Six Men Drowned in a Cong Colliery.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Water burst into a colliery at Cong, County Mayo, to-day, flooding the shaft to a depth of 150 feet and drowning six men.

Spanish Ministers Have Resigned.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The Ministers of Justice and Public Works, against whom the recent demonstration was mainly directed, have resigned.

Udelle Bartlett's Aspirations.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Morton left Albany to return to Ellerslie at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Among the visitors at the Executive chamber to-day was Udelle Bartlett of Sandy Creek, who came to see the Governor with reference to his chances to succeed the Hon. Nevada M. Stranahan, District Attorney of Oswego County, who has been elevated to the State Senate.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7 A. M.—American Brewing Company, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue; damage, $15.

9:30 A. M.—2,523 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Markey; damage slight.

11 A. M.—320 East Thirty-sixth Street; Lizzie Gorman; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue; damage, $25.

2:15 P. M.—1,047 Bathgate Avenue; Kate McCarthy; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—426 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; F. Steinfeder; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—19 West Ninety-third Street; Edgerton Schmidt; damage, $500.

5:30 P. M.—135 Third Avenue; Clement Miller; damage, $50.

5:55 P. M.—238 East Fifty-ninth Street; Schomberger & Waush; damage, $500.

6:55 P. M.—303 and 305 West Twenty-fourth Street; the John Doyle Manufacturing Company and others; damage, $1,500.

9:00 P. M.—96 Allen Street; Theresa Wolf; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 11.—Fire originating from an unknown cause in the elevator shaft of the F. A. Whitney Building to-night destroyed the stock of Robert Garrey & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers. The adjoining building and wallpaper establishment of George H. Harris were badly damaged. The loss is $20,000; covered by insurance.

BALDWIN, Mich., Dec. 11.—The Baldwin Milling Company's mill, elevator, sheds, and barns were destroyed by fire late last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,000. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. Congressman R. P. Bishop is one of the principal stockholders of the company.

POMONA, N. J., Dec. 11.—Three farmhouses owned by Benjamin Vingello, Emanuel Tauppa, and Frank Mauer were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The flames originated in a defective flue in Mauer's house. The loss is $9,000, on which there is no insurance.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Pennellville cheese factory, at Pennellville, this county, was burned to-night, together with 200 boxes of cheese. Loss, $2,500; partly covered by insurance.

Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home with one of Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

BEBEL EXCITES A BABEL

In Reichstag Refers to Wilhelm as a Certain Somebody.

SOCIALIST AGITATION BY SPEECHES

Bronsart von Schellendorf Says that Infamy of the Revolutionists Cannot Soil the Kaiser's Memory.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—There was an exciting scene in the Reichstag to-day, upon the occasion of the delivery of a speech by Herr Bebel, one of the Socialist leaders, in regard to the recent prosecution of Socialists and the closing of the Socialist unions by the Government. In the course of his speech, Herr Bebel made a violent attack upon the Emperor because of the speeches delivered by his Majesty on Sedan Day, and more recently at Breslau, referring to the Kaiser as "a certain somebody."

President von Buol-Gerenberg called Herr Bebel to order, but the latter persisted in continuing his remarks in the same strain. A great uproar ensued, in the midst of which Herr Singer's voice was heard above the din, crying, "We are insulted."

When quiet was finally restored the President threatened to stop Herr Bebel entirely unless he confined his remarks within the limits of decency and parliamentary rule, whereupon Bebel retorted: "How is it possible to omit mention of the Kaiser from discussion of the question of abolition of the lese majesty law?"

Herr Bebel then passionately criticised the Government's recent prosecution of Socialists. He declared that the present conditions prevailing in civilized States precluded the possibility of a revolutionary party obtaining a victory forcibly, and argued that, therefore, agitation by means of speeches and the dissemination of literature was justifiable.

Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Imperial Minister of War, interrupting, declared, amid a tremendous uproar on the part of the Socialists, who tried to drown his voice, that during the Sedan fêtes the Socialists were "very dirty ink slingers." Their infamy, however, was unable to soil the memory of the great Kaiser; but, nevertheless, the army would never forget the depravity of the Socialists upon that occasion.

RAIDS OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Attack on Rudgo, a Freight Train Derailed, and a Fort Besieged.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Havana says that a band of insurgents made an attack upon the town of Rudgo yesterday, setting fire to eleven houses and pillaging a number of others. Subsequently the rebels were attacked by Spanish troops, and fled with a heavy loss of killed and wounded.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the insurgents derailed a freight train at Jicotea yesterday, blocking the track so that the passenger train from Santa Clara for Havana was unable to get through.

The insurgents, with several batteries of artillery, have besieged the fort at Remanganaguas.

It is reported that another filibustering expedition has landed at Cape Mayst.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel leader, has arrived at Placetas.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Cambridge.

—Ashley Pond and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit are at the Windsor.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson is at the Hoffman.

—Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Normandie.

—Archbishop John Ireland of Minnesota and Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army, are at the Albermarle.

—Gen. Thomas L. Casey, United States Army, and Judge William L. Learned of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Judge J. S. Landon of Schenectady and Gilbert Robertson, Jr., of the New-York State Board of Arbitration are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster and William M. Hahn of Ohio, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, and ex-Gov. C. H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire are at the Fifth Avenue.

—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; ex-Senator Lyman R. Casey of North Dakota, and Samuel R. Thayer, formerly United States Minister to the Netherlands, are at the Holland.

—Congressman John M. Allen of Mississippi, Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago, Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, and Mayor C. P. Walbridge, Chauncey I. Filley, ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, Samuel M. Kennard, and William Warner of St. Louis are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Hamilton—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Stetson, Brooklyn.

—Ebbitt—Charles D. Brooks, M. D.; Mrs. I. Levi, New-York.

—Willard's—Charles Nathan, New-York; James E. Norris, Brooklyn.

—Riggs—E. Lanze, George W. Catt, D. McLeggs, Henry W. Quinn, H. W. Anderson, New-York; J. J. Teepler, Brooklyn.

—Shoreham—G. D. Selbs, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gunneg, Brooklyn; S. B. Derickson, Samuel Huff, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. Otis and Miss Otis, New-York.

—Raleigh—E. R. Herrick, J. F. Dengler, A. G. Thomson, A. G. Brown, E. H. Wells, J. F. Miller, F. E. Deagan, G. W. Wagoner, E. C. Fischer, Gonzalo Vequesada, J. C. Frye.

—Arlington—George W. Brooks, J. S. Straw, Mrs. A. Kinley, T. B. Kerr, A. B. Mason, Charles Collins, H. Villard, J. M. Avery, New-York; T. J. Backhust, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Griffith, William G. Law, Brooklyn.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Dec. 11.—The Rev. S. H. Chubb, pastor of the United Evangelical Church of Plymouth Township, who was convicted in October for an alleged assault on Rachel Hiltner, a young member of his congregation, and for whom was subsequently granted a new trial, will not face another jury, as the case has been settled by the prosecution withdrawing the charges and Mr. Chubb paying the costs.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—William Burbank, an elderly resident of Thompsonville, died there this morning of injuries received through being trampled upon by a horse. He was coasting down hill on a sled with two children. The sled ran under the horse, which became frightened and trampled on Mr. Burbank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chief Post Office Inspector Wheeler has been advised of the arrest at Poteau, Indian Territory, of Thomas Harris, Slave Carter, Alfred Draper, and George Draper of Caston, Indian Territory, for robbing a mail car Oct. 6, on the Movette and Paris Railway, at Braidwood, Indian Territory.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—A fancy goods store in Lansingburg was burned this morning. Mrs. H. E. Sliter, the invalid proprietor, who lived alone, and her nurse, Mary Harris, were burned to death. Their charred bodies were found in the ruins of the building. It is thought a lamp set fire to the bed clothing.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 11.—W. H. Lantz, a traveling man for the Genoa Electrical Company of Buffalo, N. Y., was found dead in bed this afternoon at the Randall Hotel. It is supposed that he swallowed poison with suicidal intent, as he left a note requesting officers to notify relatives in Pekin, Ill.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court has granted a new trial in the case of Dr. D. J. Seaman, who was convicted at Detroit of manslaughter in having caused the death of Emily Hall, an English girl, who had been betrayed by the Rev. Jonathan Bell. The new trial was granted on errors.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Police Justice K. Blair Simpson, charging him with attempted criminal assault. This is the third charge of the same kind made against Justice Simpson.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 11.—Moses Boutell, who returned Monday from a stay of 270 days in the House of Correction for selling liquor, was committed for an added 142 days for a similar old offense.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Adolph Sellheimer, a well-known hotel keeper and lager-beer bottler of this place, committed suicide this morning by sending a bullet through his brain.

Heine Monument Committee Meets.

The Heine Monument Committee held a meeting in Arlon Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. A subcommittee was appointed to draft a letter to the public and the Park Commissioners regarding the acceptance of the Heine memorial.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Schroeder—De Neufville.

The marriage of Miss Juliette de Neufville to J. Langdon Schroeder was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Yates, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

The drawing room, dining room, library, and hall of the house were handsomely decorated with white and yellow roses, chrysanthemums, and tropical plants. In the front drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, was a profusion of white roses and palms. The young couple knelt before a temporary altar made of clusters of roses, and in a bower of huge palms.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin with a deep yoke of point lace finishing the upper part of the bodice. This lace and a trio of small clusters of orange blossoms were the only trimmings. The veil of tulle was secured to the hair with a wreath of orange blossoms.

The best man was Wainwright Parish, and the maid of honor was Miss Marion Emily de Neufville, a younger sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and Miss May Neeser. The latter two young women received with the bride when she made her social début last Winter. The bride's attendants wore gowns of white satin finished with sashes and crushed collars of canary yellow satin and appliques of Renaissance lace. As corsage ornaments they wore the bride's souvenirs, small outstretched wings of gold supporting a crown of pearls. Their bouquets were of yellow roses.

The ushers were Thatcher Luqueer, A. H. Parker of Boston, a cousin of the bride; Henry Schroeder, a brother of the bridegroom; Stockton B. Colt, and John B. Neeser.

Following the ceremony there was a small reception. Upon their return from their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder will make their home at the Grosvenor, in Fifth Avenue. The bride was introduced to society at one of the largest receptions given last season, and since then she has been one of the most popular of the younger set. The bridegroom is a son of the late Mr. Francis Schroeder, and is a member of many clubs.

Black—Winslow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—At Woodcliff, the home of the bride's mother, on the Hyde Park Road, Miss Mary Corning Winslow, was united in marriage to Clarence A. Black of Detroit, Mich., to-day. The ceremony was performed at 2 P. M., in the drawing room, under a bell of American Beauty and Bride roses, white carnations, and hyacinths. A profusion of Easter lilies, American Beauty and Meteor roses, and orchids completed the decorations of the mansion.

The bride made a charming picture in her mother's wedding gown of white satin, made with old-fashioned wide flowing sleeves. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. She was given away by her uncle, Edward S. Wickes of New-York. The maid of honor was Miss Alice W. Poole of Philadelphia. She wore white chiffon and carried pink roses. E. Huntington Blatchford of New-York was best man. The white satin ribbons forming the aisle through which the bridal party passed, were held by five little children, Otto Mallory, Thomas Winslow, Olive Williams, Fred Wheeler, and Webster Wickes. The flower girl was Miss Cordelia Williams.

The Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd of Albion, N. Y. The bride's only ornaments were a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Joseph Black of Detroit. The bride is the daughter of the late John F. Winslow, who furnished the money with which the Monitor was built. He was a leading iron manufacturer, and at the time of his death was many times a millionaire. He was a Presidential Elector for Lincoln and for Harrison.

Von Grave—Waldo.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Miss Deborah Waldo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark Waldo of 228 Prospect Avenue, was married at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the home of her parents, to Lothar Alexander Mortimer, Baron von Grave. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Wildman of Wallingford, Conn.

There were no bridesmaids. Edward Mortimer May of New-York City was the best man.

The bride's dress was pale blue Dresden silk, trimmed with Duchesse lace. She carried a bouquet of Bride's roses.

The house decorations were by Thorley of New-York.

Among those present at the wedding were Miss Elsa von Grave, sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bartlett Hydron of Albany, G. Sumner Cammack and Miss Cammack of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Craighead of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Benham, Mrs. H. E. Biggins and Mrs. L. Hardy Hall of Wallingford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hudson, Harry W. Hudson, and Ralph C. Hudson of Troy.

The present of the bridegroom to the bride was a superb fleur-de-lis of diamonds. Baron von Grave has large interests in manufacturing industries at Wallingford, Conn.

Packard—Blydenburgh.

Miss Elizabeth C. Blydenburgh, a daughter of the late William Judson Blydenburgh, was married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to Edward Winslow Packard.

The ceremony took place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest. Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska, a cousin of the bridegroom, officiated.

The chancel and altar of the church were prettily decorated with palms and white roses. Many members of the Calumet and Down-Town Clubs, of which organizations the bridegroom is a member, were present.

The bride's only attendant was her half-sister, Miss Ruth Blydenburgh, who acted as maid of honor. Eugene O. Richards was the best man, and the ushers were Silas H. Furman, James Barnes, William H. Gillian, Samuel F. Barry, Dulany Howland, and John Du Fais.

Dwight—Childs.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 11.—The wedding of Emma Sarah Childs, the eldest daughter of the late Ozra W. Childs, to John Wilbur Dwight of New-York, last night, at the residence of the bride's mother, on South Main Street, was a brilliant society event. Mr. Dwight is a banker and a prominent politician of New-York State, and a large land owner in North Dakota.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Mora, assisted by Bishop Montgomery. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. It was followed by a large reception. J. Sloat Fassett of New-York was the best man. Col. Fred Crocker of San Francisco and James Slawson of this city were ushers. The newly married couple left for New-York. They will make a European tour of six months before returning to the metropolis.

Parisette—Oswald.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The marriage of Miss Pauline Oswald and Louis Parisette, both of New-York City, took place in this city last evening. The Rev. George Schambach of this city officiated. A reception was held at the conclusion of the ceremony at Achtel Stetter's, 842 and 844 Broad Street. The dining hall was decorated with flowers and palms, and a number of friends of the bride and bridegroom sat down to the wedding supper. Mr. and Mrs. Parisette left at a late hour on a trip, after which they will live at 375 East Sixty-ninth Street, New-York City.

Graham—Dorsey.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11.—State Controller-elect Robert Patterson Graham of Salisbury, Md., and Miss Caroline R. Dorsey of 1,031 St. Paul Street were married to-day at noon at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Andrew Longacre of Brooklyn performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Sadie Godwin of Baltimore, and Dr. William A. Graham of Hartford, Conn., was best man.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Dec. 4, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Saunders, Sourabaya Sept. 18, via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 10, with sugar to H. B. Holwell, Son & Co., vessel to Fraser, Eaton & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 12:50 A. M. to-day.

New Fast Afternoon Train.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Philadelphia, leaves New-York 4:30 P. M., week days.—Adv.

THREE PLAYS ON A SINGLE BILL

Irving as Don Quixote and a Waterloo Veteran, and Miss Terry in a Charming Little "Proberb."

The people who went to Abbey's Theatre last evening—and it seemed, on looking around the house, that the often mentioned and rarely visible "everybody," was there—had a most enjoyable time, a time to be remembered for longer than a little while, and worth setting apart from other enjoyable times as somewhat different from any of them, and, during certain moments, at least, filled with a keener thrill of realer emotion.

On the bill were listed three short plays, one of them a chapter from "Don Quixote," dramatized by W. G. Wills; the second an episode in extremely modern society, written by John Oliver Hobbs and called "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting"; and the third Conan Doyle's "Story of Waterloo." An entertainment composed of material so diversified was naturally marked by more of interest than of importance, considered from the standpoint of grave dramatic criticism, but since, as a matter of still graver fact, interest is often a more important thing than importance, and importance a less interesting one than interest, it is obvious that the critical standpoint is a mildly absurd one, now and then, and that this was an occasion when it could be avoided with a clear conscience. So only gratitude need be expressed to Irving and Miss Terry for last night's mingling of the grave and the gay, of tears and laughter, of tragedy and trifles, in three extremely short hours.

By far the best part of the performance was the "Story of Waterloo." In this Irving did work so perfect, so beyond anything except sincerest appreciation, that it, though last on the programme, must receive consideration first. A simpler tale was never told on the stage. Old Gregory Brewster, who, at the great battle, had won the great Duke's commendation by driving a cart loaded with powder through a burning hedge and so supplying the guards with ammunition, totters into the living room of his cottage. It is really the veteran, not Irving, that appears. He is evidently only a living memory of one event. The ashen face, not shaven for a week, and the dingy, almost colorless garments, only serve to make the memory tangible. He eats what he calls his "rations," awkwardly, greedily, as if dimly conscious that he will draw no more in this world. A young girl, the daughter of his brother's son, serves him; a young Sergeant, gaily uniformed comes in, and talks to him—of Waterloo; a young Colonel comes in and talks to him—of Waterloo; a regiment of soldiers marches by with music, and reminds him—of Waterloo; then, with a cry in which there is an infinitely pathetic martial ring, the old man falls back, dead. Twice he made the tears appear in the eyes of almost every spectator, men as well as women. Once was when the veteran, hearing again the military band, mistook his cane for a musket and stood at attention, and the ennobling moment came when the salute to the Colonel was made, a salute so tragically pitiable in its eager weakness that all who watched him fairly gasped for breath.

The impersonation of Don Quixote was at once a failure and a success. As an example of what marvels can be made with paint and costume in the realization of an ideal type, it was a triumph. The Knight seemed to have stepped out of a picture by Gigoux, manifestly taller and thinner than Irving ever was, with high arching eyebrows that shadowed a madman's eyes. He read of Amadis de Gaul and turned the pages of his folio with a sword of fabulous length. This was all perfect, and the grotesque did not become absurd. That happened when the Don mounted a bony white horse. Then the poetry and the pathos vanished, and the vigil in the stable yard became mere nonsense, and painful nonsense at that. After sounding the right note clearly, Irving missed it on the second trial and sang false.

Mrs. Craigie's pretty sketch, Miss Terry wore a splendid gown. She talked to herself about a ball and a conquest she had made there, she talked to the conquered one, who unexpectedly appeared, and she talked to her husband, who appeared still more unexpectedly. The words were bright—they were spoken in the voice whose melody never tires, and accompanying them was action so simple and clear that to doubt its verity was absolutely impossible. It was all very delightful, and when the curtain fell, after the rejected lover had walked past the blindfolded husband, everybody in the theatre, including Mrs. Craigie, who sat in a box and watched the whole proceeding, insisted that the charming Lady Soupire should show herself to them innumerable times—at least six.

TO PLEAD AND GIVE BAIL -DAY

Jersey City's City Hall Scandal—Commissioner Datz's Statement.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 11.—City Hall Commissioners John Pearson, Emil Datz, and James Burke, and Architect Louis H. Broom, who were indicted Monday in connection with the building of the new City Hall, were notified to-day to appear before Judge Lippincott to-morrow to plead and give bail.

The Commissioners held a meeting to-day, at which Mr. Datz made a long speech. He said the board had always acted for the public good, and he believed that the trial would result in the vindication of every one connected with the building.

"No one," he said, "has dared to intimate that we have been guilty of any fraud. All that is alleged against us is that we have been negligent, and that the specifications have been changed. With a total expenditure of $346,000, independently of the cost of ground, the extras have only cost $2,100, which is less than 1 per cent. Usually they cost 10 per cent. We have no fears as to the result of the trial."

Contractor John Kiernan was notified that the material and work for the pediments and panels were not in accordance with the specifications and contract, and must be changed.

CERTIFICATION OF EXPORT BEEF

Secretary Morton Postpones Enforcement to March 1, 1896.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture has issued an order postponing the certification of export beef to March 1, 1896.

The order states that the postponement is due to many petitions having been received from trustworthy exporters of beef, who say that great damage to the export beef trade must follow the enforcement of an order requiring the usual certification, showing that the meat offered for exportation is sound and wholesome, to be made Jan. 1, 1896, on account of the large quantity of beef on hand, which, though inspected, cannot be identified for certification, and that the affected trade desires an opportunity to appeal to Congress for certain modifications of the existing law, which are alleged to be necessary to prevent the destruction of a portion of this trade.

DEPUTY CLERKSHIP FOR MR. DALY

Understood that He Will Act in the Court of General Sessions.

It is understood in Tammany circles that ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly is to be made a Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, at $3,000 a year, and that he will also act as Clerk in all criminal cases that will go before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and for this service will receive an additional compensation of $1,500 a year. Mr. Daly is an experienced court Clerk.

Col. Michael C. Murphy will be made Clerk of the First Judicial District Court in place of Louis Bunz, at a salary of $2,500 a year, and ex-Senator J. C. Wolf will take the Clerkship of the Seventh Judicial District Court, at the same salary.

OBITUARY NOTES.

David F. Roche died at his home, 1,055 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Monday, from pneumonia. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 98, and was engaged in the printing business in Adams Street, Brooklyn. He was a Master of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks; Court Henry Ward Beecher, A. O. F.; Fulton Council R. A.; Wapiti Tribe, Order of Red Men; Council No. 193, Catholic Knights of America, and the Washington Relief Circle. He was forty-two years old. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Ezra Bostwick of Union City, Mich., a millionaire and philanthropist, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. He was sixty years old and had lived in Michigan since 1846. He was President of the Union City National Bank, and was a member of the Michigan Legislature in

THE HEBREW FAIR.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.
6TH AVENUE CORNER 20TH ST.

MEN'S CORDOVAN
Hand-sewed Welt,
Invisible Cork Sole,
Natural Wool
Insole Shoe,
$4.50
fully worth $7 to $8.

THIS IS POSITIVELY A SHOE MADE ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AND POSSESSES THREE ADVANTAGES ABOVE ORDINARY SHOES.

1st. Cordovan is smooth and softer than French calf and takes a higher lustre when polished.

2d. Invisible Cork Sole is a positive preventive against cold or dampness striking through the sole and reaching the foot.

3d. By substituting Natural Wool instead of Leather the shoe is as flexible as India Rubber, and is a non-conductor of heat and cold.

THIS SHOE IS MANUFACTURED BY ME EXCLUSIVELY AND CANNOT BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

FOR THIS WEEK will REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS until 7 o'clock. Saturdays until 10 P. M.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., corner 20th St., N. Y.

TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT.

The Great Hebrew Fair at Madison Square Garden,

December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)

For the Benefit of

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

and

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Concert every afternoon and evening by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.

Some of the principal features are:

Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.

Single Admission, - - 25 Cents
Season Ticket, - - - - $1.00

Open afternoons from 2:30 to 5, and evenings from 7:30 to 11.

Madison Square Garden transformed into "AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

The attendance at the fair yesterday, both in the afternoon and at night, was much larger than on the previous day, and the treasury was correspondingly increased. The Garden was comfortably filled during the time that the fair was in progress, and all of the different departments were kept almost as busy as on the opening night, when the attendance and receipts eclipsed those of the opening night of any fair held in Madison Square Garden.

While all of the booths were visited by large numbers, the greatest crowds gathered about the Hebrew Technical Institute booth, where the school in all its departments was in active operation. The lathes of the woodworking and metal-working departments were kept at full speed, and apprenticed artisans were turning out specimens as quickly as power and skill could accomplish it. The handiwork of these clever boys was given to spectators, and the demand for souvenirs has far exceeded the supply.

Near the western entrance to the booth has been erected a pyramid ten feet high on a base five and a half feet square. This pyramid is made entirely of a complete set of examples of the regular exercises in all of the brass and woodworking departments, magnetic fields on porcelain plates, showing the lines of electrical force, and specimens of mathematics.

On an easel on the south side of the booth is displayed an excellent composite map of the United States, made by Reinhold Loewing, sixteen years old, born in Berlin, and who has been in America but a few years. The map was made in six pieces, showing the different territorial acquirements of the United States. The first piece of paper contains a map of the original thirteen States. The second sheet contains the Louisiana territory; the third contains the Oregon territory; the fourth, the Florida territory; the Mexican territorial acquisition of 1845 is drawn on the fifth, and the Mexican territory acquired in 1848-51 is on the sixth sheet. All of the sheets are loosely placed in such a shape as to make an accurate and well executed map of the United States, 2½ by 3½ feet.

The lathes were all in operation and busy from the opening to the closing hour.

Charles L. Jacobs, sixteen years old, born in America, was turning out wooden gavels.

Morris Grossman, sixteen years old, who was born in Russia, and came to America four years ago, was turning dumbbells. He is in his second term.

Max Kanzel, fifteen years old, also born in Russia, who came to America six years ago, was busy at joiner's work, and his specimen boxes were eagerly sought for. Kanzel is now in his third year in the institute.

Joseph Lewin, seventeen, born in America, was working at wood carving. He is in his third term.

Ignatius Kornbluh, aged sixteen, born in Hungary, five years in America, was busy at one of the lathes in the metal-working department. He was turning out steel screw threads on an engine lathe. He is now in his third term. In this department is made every cut that is required in locomotive building. Also every cut required in all machinery work, and a complete display is here exhibited of all the work that is required for dies in drop forgings.

Michael L. Spector, aged fourteen, born in Russia, and now in his third term at the institute, was working at brass turnings. In this department is included all brass turning required in electrical construction and other machine work.

The metal planer for rough and finished work in hard metal was operated by Louis Grossman, aged sixteen, born in Hungary, and seven years in America.

Louis Richter, aged sixteen years, born in Moscow, Russia, was busy furnishing specimens in free-hand drawing.

Reinhold Loewing was occupied with mechanical drawing.

Harry A. Levy, aged sixteen, was working on map drawing.

The electrical department is operating a dynamo of 110 voltage, which was made in the school. It was generating electricity for illuminating exclusively. A section of a house had been erected which has been wired according to the latest rules of the underwriters. In the cellar is a miniature dynamo which supplies the electricity for the complete illumination of the house. Three boys were in charge here. They were:

Joseph Miller, aged sixteen years, born in Russia, who has been in America eleven years, and is now in his third term in the school.

Max Adler, seventeen years old, born in America, in his third term.

Max Joffe, seventeen years old, born in Russia, and in his first term at the institute.

The booth is under the supervision of Edgar S. Barney, Principal of the Hebrew Technical Institute. J. C. Brown, instructor of metal work, is superintending his department. George H. Stagen and John Morrison are in charge of the woodworking department. Wallace W. Ker and Ernest V. Lallier are in charge of the electrical department. Frank W. Sheldon and Alfred W. Muser are in charge of the drawing department.

Bronson Howard will be the auctioneer at the sale of autograph volumes to-night. "Press Day" has been designated as Dec. 16.

Charles Heidelberg is in charge of a force of twenty detectives, and he and his corps are keeping a sharp lookout for pickpockets.

One of the most efficient committees is the Floor Committee, whose systematic work is being praised by the officers and those working at the booths. This committee consists of:

M. H. Moses, Chairman; Moses Herrman, Secretary; Solomon B. Solomon, I. H. Hertz, J. Cahn, Leo Riess, Jesse Wassermann, Edgar M. Johnson, Gay Schiffer, Fred W. Rothschild, Arthur Cahn, Leonard Schafer, Stephen D. Bayer, Alfred S. Sidenberg, Leon S. Ross, Walter J. Solomon, Gustave R. Tuska, S. Stiefel, Harry G. Hochstadter, M. Hornthal, S. Bloomingdale, Charles Hirschorn, Sidney Rothschild, S. M. Goldsmith, Eugene Sichel, Julian Ranger, S. Banner, Simon Schafer, J. Stanley Isaacs, S. A. Tuska, Jay H. Solomon.

Meyer A. Bernheimer, Samuel J. Gans, Charles J. Waxelbaum, Jesse I. Straus, B. Baruch, Irving Dittenhoefer, Arnold W. Koehler, James Loeb, Charles S. Spiegelberg, J. Simon, O. Siesel, Theodore Rosenwald, H. M. Herrman, Lee Kohns, H. H. Meyer, Hendricks Nathan, B. Gruntal, Myron Schafer, J. J. Rothschild, L. Hauser, Sidney Cohn, Eugene N. Solomon, George L. Beer, Leonard Levy, Sidney G. Hochstadter, George Thurnauer, William Sykes, David Samuels, S. L. Fatman.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. L. Stiefel, Mrs. V. H. Rothschild, Mrs. L. Kohns, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. Pauline Keller, Mrs. Mark Ash, Miss F. Mayer, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. R. Grossman, Mrs. L. Gans, Mrs. A. Frank, Mrs. L. Dreyfus, Mrs. B. F. Einstein, Mrs. N. Necarsulmer, Mrs. Isaac Bierman, Mrs. Myer Hecht, Mrs. William J. Ehrich, Mrs. Samuel Strauss, Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Mrs. David Mayer, Mrs. Leo Schlesinger, Mrs. Henry Nordlinger, Mrs. Emil S. Levi, Mrs. S. Herrman, Mrs. K. Kohler, Mrs. J. Fleisch, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. E. Schloss, Mrs. J. Lanfeld, Mrs. S. Meinhold, Mrs. S. M. Bondy, Mrs. J. Well, Miss H. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Heyman, Mrs. Schloss, Miss B. Myers, Mrs. I. Mack, Mrs. M. M. Levy, Mrs. A. Frank, and Mrs. Hofheimer.

Mrs. Pauline Keller, Mrs. David Mayer, Mrs. S. S. Hess, Mrs. Abrahams, Mrs. Mark Ash, Miss Lena Altschul, Miss H. Altmyer, Miss T. Adler, Mrs. M. Adler, Mrs. M. Bamberger, Miss Florence Backer, Miss A. Bauer, Miss Baumann, Miss Lili Bendix, Miss Boehm, Miss Eva Bowman, Miss Brash, Miss A. Brash, Miss Black, Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Ralph Brown, Miss Bruno, Mrs. M. Breitenbach, Miss Block, Mrs. C. Bernstein, Miss Clara Cohn, Mrs. W. Content, Miss Content, Miss Emily Cardoza, Miss Blanche Content, Miss Dannenbaum, Mrs. Dannenbaum, Miss S. Dasian, Miss Dinkelspiel, Miss Marie Dittman, Miss A. Doob, Mrs. Leon Dreyfus, Miss Dreyfus, Miss P. Dreyfus, Miss L. Dinkelspiel, Miss F. Erb, Miss Beulah Einstein, Miss Amelia Einstein, Miss I. S. Ellison, Miss Engelhardt, Miss P. Eschwegen, Mrs. A. A. Fishel, Miss Hortense Fisher, Miss Blanche Fleisch, Miss C. Fleisch.

Miss B. Frank, Miss G. Frank, Mrs. G. Frank, Mrs. S. Frankel, Mrs. Dr. W. Freudenthal, Miss Friedenheit, Miss Z. Freund, Mrs. S. W. Floss, Miss G. Fleischman, Miss Ella Friedman, Miss A. Friedlander, Miss C. Friend, Miss Frank, Miss Edna Friend, Mrs. J. Fuld, Miss Rena Gans, Miss F. Gerstle, Miss Goldman, Miss M. Goldberg, Miss Lillian Goodkind, Miss Gutman, Miss Josie Gutman, Miss Guttenberg, Miss Hamburger, Miss Hanauer, Miss Haberman, Miss Hauf, Miss R. Harris, Miss Haratstall, Mrs. I. Heidelberg, Miss N. Heidelberg, Miss S. Heidelberg, Miss Hellbrun, Miss Carrie Hellman, Mrs. S. Herzog, Miss Edith Herzog, Miss G. Herzog, Miss M. Herrmann, Miss Herzog, Mrs. J. Hirsch, Mrs. S. Hirsch, Miss E. Hirsch, Miss Miriam Hirsch, Mrs. Hirschberg, Mrs. J. Hildersheimer, Mrs. David Hochstadter, Miss Hochstadter.

Mrs. I. Hornthal, Miss E. Holzinger, Miss R. Hofheimer, Miss N. Hofheimer, Mrs. M. Hyman, Miss M. Hyman, Miss Ickelheimer, Miss Jacoby, Mrs. Joseph, Miss A. Joslas, Miss M. Joslas, Mrs. A. Kahn, Miss Bertha Kahn, Miss Kempner, Miss Blanche Kempner, Miss S. Klingenstein, Miss Rose Kohler, Miss Irene Kohler, Miss Lillie Keller, Miss Florence Kayser, Mrs. Kraft, Miss Stella Kaufman, Mrs. R. Kaufman, Miss A. Kohlman, Miss Lauch, Mrs. A. Lederer, Miss Blanche Loeb, Miss Jennie Lissberger, Miss Grace Lewengood, Miss Hennie Lewengood, Miss Rose Liebermuth, Mrs. M. Lindenstein, Mrs. Loeb, Miss Loeb, Miss Leman, Miss J. Levy, Miss I. Levy, Miss E. Levy, Miss B. Levy, Miss F. Levy, Miss R. Levy, Mrs. Emil S. Levi, Miss Sally Loewi, Miss Millie Loewi, Miss Amy Lewis, Mrs. R. Loewenstein, Miss Lewinson, Mrs. S. Lichtenstein, Miss E. Leichler, Mrs. Metzger, Mrs. Isaac Mack, Miss Mayer, Miss Lena Mayer, Miss M. Menline, Miss S. Menline.

Miss C. Metzger, Miss F. Metzger, Miss C. Metzler, Miss Meinthow, Miss L. Michael, Miss Moritz, Miss Julia Mendel, Miss Tillie Mendel, Miss S. Moses, Mrs. K. Mary, Mrs. E. Menline, Miss M. Nordlinger, Miss R. Nordlinger, Miss J. Newgass, Miss H. Necarsulmer, Miss Naphtali, Mrs. A. Oppenheimer, Mrs. J. Oppenheimer, Miss Oppenheimer, Miss L. Oppenheimer, Miss Harriet Oppenheimer, Miss Henrietta Oppenheimer, Mrs. Pretzfeld, Mrs. G. Porges, Miss B. Popper, Miss L. Popper, Mrs. S. Plaut, Miss Rosa Pforzheimer, Miss L. Pretzfeld, Miss A. Rau, Miss E. Rau, Miss H. Rau, Miss F. Rosenbaum, Miss Belle Rauch, Mrs. I. Scheuer, Mrs. S. Rosener, the Misses Rosenstein, Miss Gertrude Rothschild, Miss Helen Rothschild, Miss Elsa Rothschild, Miss Hattie Rothschild, Miss Carrie Rothschild, Miss Tillie Rosenstein, Miss Harriet Rosenberg, Miss Rauch, Miss G. Rosenthal, Miss B. Riegelman, Miss Helen Rosenbaum, Mrs. Samuel Strauss, Mrs. F. Sulzberger, Mrs. William Strauss, Mrs. J. Sondheim, Mrs. L. Sondheim, Mrs. Mark Strauss, Miss Sichel.

Miss H. Stern, Miss C. Schleestein, Miss Flora Schamberg, Miss B. Schlesinger, Miss N. Schlesinger, Miss F. Small, Miss F. Sulzberger, Mrs. Sachs, Miss Ida Strauss, Miss G. Strauss, Miss B. Siegel, Miss Hattie Smith, Miss Bertha Siesel, Mrs. W. B. Sisskind, Mrs. W. Singer, Mrs. Simonson, Mrs. L. Sterry-Rerr, Miss Julia Spear, Miss R. Solomon, Miss Sternfels, Miss Swan, Miss Swartz, the Misses Sylvester, Miss L. Stiner, Miss R. Schloss, Miss C. Wase.

The Misses Stock, Miss Singer, Miss F. Sommerich, Miss Sternbach, Miss Schwartz, Miss R. Sternfels, Mrs. J. Trieste, Miss Thalman, Miss Tyroler, Mrs. E. Untermeyer, Mrs. H. Untermeyer, Miss B. Uhlman, Miss Untermeyer, Miss C. Vollman, Miss Blanche Vogel, Miss Gertrude Wallach, Miss Amelia Weingart, Miss S. Weingart, Miss White, Miss E. Well, Miss Wolfstadt, Miss Waixel, Miss J. Waixel, Miss H. Well, and Miss E. Woehr.

ROCKEFELLER ORDERS TWO STEAMERS

All the Yards on the Lakes Will Be Busy Until May.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11.—John D. Rockefeller has let contracts for two more steel steamers to the Detroit Dry Dock Company to-day, making fourteen steel steamers that Mr. Rockefeller and his agents, the Minnesota Iron Company, have contracted for within the past week.

This will keep every shipyard on the lakes filled with work until next May, so that the President of the Standard Oil Company practically has a corner on the vessel building of the lakes.

Just how far Mr. Rockefeller proposes to go in his new field of commercial activity is a question that is seriously agitating the iron ore and vessel men of the country.

WHITE CAPS AT WORK IN OHIO

Members of a Family Living near Marietta Beaten.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The family of Jacob F. Schaad, living near here, was whitecapped last night by three masked men dressed in women's clothes.

Mrs. Schaad was dragged by the hair, struck over the head with a heavy stick, and left unconscious. Mr. Schaad and his son were beaten with clubs. The daughter, in trying to aid her mother, was also knocked down and hurt.

The outrage is supposed to have been the result of a road case of long standing.

Plymouth Church Is Watchful.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, called on the Commissioners of Excise yesterday and objected to the transfer of a license from 125 Fulton Street to 171 Washington Street. The license is now in the name of Albert Hausemann.

The Washington Street property, which is only a few doors from the Bridge police station, is owned, it is said, by ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty of this city.

An application was made some time ago for a license for 171 Washington Street, but the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, and others opposed it, and the license was not granted.

Delphine Cobb Gets a Divorce.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 11.—Delphine McLeod Cobb of Brooklyn, N. Y., was granted a divorce here to-day from his wife, Phebe M. Cobb. In the petition for divorce, Mr. Cobb says he was married in 1877, and that he and his wife lived together in Brooklyn till 1882, after which time his wife abandoned him.

Mrs. Cleveland at the Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney, with several friends, occupied a box at the National Theatre this evening, and greatly enjoyed the performance of Francis Wilson in his opera "The Chieftain."

A Gift of Good Cheer

The most acceptable Christmas present you could possibly give any one is a Welsbach Light—the most cheerful light that ever brightened a home. They are made with portable stands of many designs for reading, sewing and writing; with beautifully tinted, handsomely decorated globes for the parlor, dining room or hall. They can be attached to any style of gas fixture without trouble or expense.

THE IMPROVED
WELSBACH LIGHT

is the most efficient, economical light known to modern science; most healthful, because it does not vitiate the atmosphere of a room; most desirable, because it never flutters and is perfectly harmless to the eye. There is no time like right now to get acquainted with the wonderful Welsbach Light.

The Welsbach Commercial Co.
Sole Agents for New York City,
MANHATTAN INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO.,
931 Broadway.

BIG MARGIN FOR PLATT

Will Control About Three-Fourths of New County Committee.

LAUTERBACH CAN BE ITS PRESIDENT

J. B. Townsend Calls on Him and Says Amasa J. Thornton, of Whom He Tells a Story, Can Do the Party Harm.

That Platt will have full control of the Republican County Committee for the next year is as certain as the fact that the enrollment upon which the primaries were based was largely bogus.

At the Republican headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, last night Assistant Secretary Manchester said he thought that the Platt-Lauterbach faction would have more than 100 out of the 132 delegates that will make up the County Committee for next year.

Mr. Manchester's claim is probably too high, but an analysis of the results of the primaries made at the headquarters indicated that the Assembly District Conventions, which will meet in all the Assembly districts next Tuesday night, will elect a total of 92 Platt men and 40 anti-Platt men to the new County Committee. The division of the delegates from the various Assembly districts as to Platt and anti-Platt will be about as follows:

District.	Platt.	Anti-Platt.
First	..	2
Second	1	2
Third	3	..
Fourth	..	3
Fifth	4	..
Sixth	2	..
Seventh	4	..
Eighth	3	..
Ninth	4	..
Tenth	3	..
Eleventh	3	..
Twelfth	..	3
Thirteenth	3	..
Fourteenth	3	..
Fifteenth	3	..
Sixteenth	3	..
Seventeenth	3	..
Eighteenth	..	3
Nineteenth	5	..
Twentieth	4	..
Twenty-first	6	..
Twenty-second	..	3
Twenty-third	..	5
Twenty-fourth	3	..
Twenty-fifth	5	..
Twenty-sixth	3	..
Twenty-seventh	2	2
Twenty-eighth	3	..
Twenty-ninth	..	5
Thirtieth	..	4
Thirty-first	..	6
Thirty-second	4	..
Thirty-third	4	..
Thirty-fourth	6	..
Thirty-fifth	5	2

There is no doubt that Edward Lauterbach will be re-elected President of the committee if he wants the place again, which he probably does. If he should finally determine not to take it, he will consult with Mr. Platt, and they will select his successor.

Mr. Lauterbach was very jubilant over the result. His victory, however, was not without its alloy. Some complaints have been made to him of the conduct of some of his followers. For instance, James B. Townsend, a respectable Republican of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, went to Mr. Lauterbach's office and told him that Amasa J. Thornton, the chief Platt man in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, was a bad man and could do the party great injury in the district.

Thornton was in Mr. Lauterbach's office when Mr. Townsend called, and the two visitors exchanged compliments. Mr. Lauterbach said he would see what could be done about the matter.

Mr. Townsend told a good story about Mr. Thornton. He said that a day or two before the primaries Thornton and his dog came around to his house. Mr. Townsend would not let the dog in so Thornton would not go in either, and they had their conversation on the stoop.

"Jim," said Thornton, according to Mr. Townsend, "you want to go as a delegate to the County Committee. Well, you and I live too near together in the district, and of course I have got to go as a delegate myself. Then there is Nicholas Fish; we have got to send him to give tone to the delegation. Then there is Thurlow Weed Barnes; he is a big stuff, but we've got to take him on account of his name. We've got to take a colored man. I don't thing Caleb Simmis is anxious to go back, so we will let him name some other negro. I tell you what, though, Jim you can go as a delegate to the National Convention, and that beats going to the County Committee all hollow. ou live down here at the end of the Twenty-fifth District, and you can fix it with Jim Stewart of the Twentieth District so that you can go to the National Convention all right."

Mr. Townsend looked at Thornton and said:

"What do I get for taking my orders from you?"

Thornton and his big dog then went away.

The opposition to Thornton's manipulation of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is growing daily, and he may have some trouble in the Assembly District Convention.

J. Levinson, the Platt leader of the Fourth Assembly District, syas that at some of the election districts of that Assembly District, the Platt men were not allowed to vote at all, but were told that the primaries were all over.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District, in which Mr. Lauterbach lives, will be controlled by the anti-Platt forces in the Assembly District Convention, and Mr. Lauterbach will have to be elected to the County Committee from the Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

William Brookfield said yesterday that he was not at all surprised at the result; that the enrollment was not a fair one, and that any man who would be elected President of the County Committee on such a vote would not be fairly elected.

"We want a fair enrollment," said Mr. Brookfield. "We want the present rolls purged of fictitious names. Then, if we are beaten we will give in. We do not consider ourselves beaten now. We do not concede defeat when fraudulent methods are employed to win victory."

KINGS COUNTY COUNT COSTLY

Election Returns Last In, as Usual, and the Supervisors' Bill, as Usual, Is Large.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors finished yesterday the official canvass of the vote polled at the election Nov. 5. Kings County, as usual, is the last to be heard from.

The Supervisors receive $3 a day and mileage for their work. The county will have to pay more than $4,000 to them. Clerk Van Dorn of the County Clerk's office started for Albany last night with the official certificate, which he will give to the Secretary of State. The vote as canvassed is:

Secretary of State—Palmer, (Rep.) 77,579; King, (Dem.) 84,498; Smith, (Pro.,) 961; Pellenz, (S.-L.,) 4,969; Wakeman, (Peo.,) 453; blank, 1,574; defective, 1,992; total, 172,026.

Controller—Roberts, (Rep.,) 78,076; Judson, (Dem.,) 83,526; Devendorf, (Pro.,) 950; Murphy, (S.-L.,) 4,987; Rousseau, (Peo.,) 431; blank, 1,754; defective, 2,005; total, 171,729.

Treasurer—Colvin, (Rep.,) 77,850; Dow, (Dem.,) 83,806; Rathbun, (Pro.,) 925; Steer, (S.-L.,) 4,892; Case, (Peo.,) 411; blank, 1,787; defective, 1,911; total, 171,882.

Attorney General—Hancock, (Rep.,) 78,153; Chase, (Dem.,) 83,728; Root, (Pro.,) 1,410; Moore, (S.-L.,) 4,802; blank, 1,828; defective, 2,003; total, 171,952.

State Engineer—Adams, (Rep.,) 77,964; Stuart, (Dem.,) 83,771; Miles, (Pro.,) 931; Berman, (S.-L.,) 4,957; Borden, (Peo.,) 434; blank, 1,874; defective, 2,037; total, 171,958.

Canal Amendment—For, 112,289; against, 56,-965; total, 169,254.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Martin, (Rep.,) 77,892; Teller, (Dem.,) 83,750; English, (Pro.,) 919; Gray, (S.-L.,) 5,015; Ward, (Peo.,) 394; blank, 1,019; defective, 2,025; total, 171,804.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District—Hirsh, (Rep.,) 75,495; Dickey, (Rep.,) 76,589; Smith, (Rep.,) 82,924; Keogh, (Dem.,) 83,935; Covert, (Dem.,) 83,513; Marean, (Dem.,) 79,830; total, 586,945.

Senators.—Third District—Woodruff, (Rep.,) 5,536; Gallagher, (Dem.,) 8,686. Fourth District—Brush, (Rep.,) 14,064; Hurley, (Dem.,) 10,802; S. W. Driggs, (Dem. Ref.,) 1,074. Fifth District—Hanbury, (Rep.,) 6,420; Coffee, (Dem.,) 10,070; John A. Hennessy, (Dem. Ref.,) 4,567. Sixth District—Taylor, (Rep.,) 12,241; McNulty, (Dem.,) 12,621. Seventh District—F. F. Schultz, (Rep.,) 10,183; McCarren, (Dem.,) 10,907; John H. Scheidt, (Dem. Ref.,) 758. Eighth District—Wray, (Rep.,) 14,697; Thompson, (Dem.,) 8,525; J. W. McDermott, (Dem. Ref.,) 1,251. Ninth District—Wieman, (Rep.,) 10,910; Benedict, (Dem.,) 10,189.

Surrogate—Maddox, (Rep.,) 77,532; Abbott, (Dem.,) 84,089; Smith, (Pro.,) 886.

District Attorney—Backus, (Rep.,) 78,239; Bell, (Dem.,) 73,249; Martin, (Pro.,) 1,148; Patterson, (Dem. Ref.,) 8,780.

County Judge—Aspinall, (Rep.,) 77,702; De Fere, (Rep.,) 75,147; York, (Dem.,) 76,038; Hurd, (Dem.,) 76,142.

The vote for Assemblymen has already been published.

BANKERS TALK ABOUT MONEY

GROUP 8 DINES AT THE MONTAUK CLUB IN BROOKLYN.

Ex-Senator Griswold's Bond and Bank Note Plan—W. C. Cornwell Praises the President's Financial Views.

The bankers representing Group 8 of the New-York State Bankers' Association and representing Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, had a business meeting and collation at the Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. Among those present were:

Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, Mayor Schieren, James G. Cannon, William C. Cornwell, Charles A. Moore, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Henry Chapin, Jr., Dr. Joseph D. Jones, John G. Jenkins, Lucius W. How, Frank Jenkins, Eugene G. Blackford, Henry Batterman, Henry E. Hutchinson, John C. Kelley, Albert P. Wells, John A. Nesson, James G. Brower, F. H. Parsons, Oliver M. Denton, G. Hadden, John Laughran, C. E. Wheeler, Henry J. Oldring, Thomas T. Barr, Charles T. Young, Claus Doscher.

James Gascoine, H. Barnard Cosgue, H. N. Whitney, D. A. Walker, Jr., Spruce, Ditmas Jewell, Charles M. Engils, John McCarty, John Pullman, James McLaren, Henry J. Straukamp, Edward S. Fowler, Frank J. Griswold, Edward B. Strout, John A. Biles, William J. Hazlewood, James Ross, Samuel Dean, William Lockitt, Louis Bonert, Thomas Adams, Jr., James T. Ashley, Samuel R. Smith, Joseph Dykes, John J. Randall, C. B. Gruman, Martin V. Wood, J. H. Sutphin, W. E. Ford, F. J. Cook, S. F. Phillips, W. F. Wyckoff, E. F. Preston, W. F. Norton, R. M. Raven, G. H. Corwin, George F. Tuthill, James M. Brush, Henry S. Mott, John A. Potter, H. M. Randall, George W. Cooper, John J. Harrison, James H. Pierson, E. M. Davis.

At the business meeting ex-Senator Stephen N. Griswold presided. A Clearing House Committee was appointed consisting of John A. Nexsen of the Fulton Bank, S. F. Phillips of the Bank of Rockville Centre, F. D. Cook of Oyster Bay, E. Forest Preston of the Bank of Amityville, and George W. Cooper of the Suffolk County Bank. The following Executive Committee was also appointed: W. E. Frew of the Queens County Bank, Jesse Jenkins of the First National Bank, Henry E. Hutchinson of the Brooklyn Bank, and John A. Potter of the Patchogue Bank.

John G. Jenkins then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee look into the advisability and feasibility of establishing a bankers' commercial agency, where information is to be given to and derived from the banks that are members of the group, and that the committee be requested to confer with the Executive Committee of Group No. 9 as to whether such an agency would be favorably considered by that group, believing that its efficiency will be largely augmented and the cost of operation lessened by being adopted by both groups.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at the Montauk Club, Wednesday evening, March 11.

In his address after the banquet, ex-Senator Griswold said:

There are at the present time in circulation 346,000,000 legal tenders, or war currency; 150,000,000 of various issues of Treasury notes, and 200,000,000 National bank notes, making a total of 696,000,000. To meet the increased business requirements of the country, this circulation should be increased to at least 1,000,000,000. Let the Government issue 500,000,000 thirty-year 3 per cent. bonds, retire the legal tender and Treasury notes, and have Congress pass a law allowing the banks to issue the 1,000,000,000 bank notes secured by Government bonds at par, and you solve the problem.

William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo said that the Committee on Sound Currency of the New-York Chamber of Commerce had asked him for an opinion as to what should be undertaken at once in the way of financial legislation, and his response was:

First—Provide for the redemption and cancellation of the greenbacks to the extent of one hundred millions within one year, and one hundred millions during each succeeding year until three hundred millions of the greenbacks are retired; then include in the cancellation also Treasury notes until the entire five hundred millions of Government paper has been extinguished. To provide funds for these operations, issue low-rate long-time gold bonds.

Second—As to what shall take the place of the Government paper thus extinguished, appoint at once a non-partisan expert currency commission to decide.

He closed by saying that there never was a time more favorable for this action than the present. "The business men of the country are educated and aroused to the necessity of it. A sound-money party is in power. A sound-money President is in the White House. Far above the plane of politics, without selfish or personal motive, he has clearly pointed out the danger, suggested the remedy, and entreated the people's representatives to act. Further than that, he has assured them that he does not insist upon his remedy, but will cooperate with them in perfecting any measure promising thorough and practical relief."

Addresses were also made by James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, and by Mayor Schieren.

Mayor Smyth of Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—The complete but unofficial returns from the municipal elections show that Smyth, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor of Charleston for the next four years by a majority of 278 votes. The Democrats have elected 12 out of 24 Aldermen, the other 12 being chosen by the American Protective Association. This gives the Democrats the city by Mayor Smyth's casting vote. The Board of Aldermen is an excellent one, and the coming Council is pledged to the commercial and industrial development of the city's resources.

Many choice pieces in
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For Christmas Gifts
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and STAGE DRESSMAKERS is called to this BEAUTIFUL FABRIC.

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TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, BOOKS.

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Open Evenings. EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS, Grand, Allen and Orchard Sts., N. Y.

309, 311, 311½ to 321 GRAND ST., N. Y.

TO SELECT A LIBRARY SITE SOON

The Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Trustees Have Two Places in View—Financial Matters Well in Hand.

A site for a building for the consolidated Astor, Tilden, and Lenox Libraries will soon be chosen by the Trustees. Secretary George L. Rives so stated yesterday, after the Trustees had adjourned their December meeting at the Astor Library.

"In your opinion, where will this building be located?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Mr. Rives.

"Well, the question seems to have been narrowed down to the alternative locations of the old reservoir, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Lenox Library site. The latter site we own, while the other we do not."

Mr. Rives did not care to go into the matter any further, saying that he could not speak for the whole Board of Trustees; but he added that the Lenox Library site would be ample for the proposed building, and his remarks gave the impression that this was the site most favored by the Trustees.

The meeting of the Trustees yesterday was well attended, all of the twenty-one members of the board being present, excepting Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Edward King, L. C. Ledyard, and Alexander E. Orr. Although the Trustees were in session for a long time, it was announced after their adjournment that nothing of interest to the public had been done, only routine business being transacted. The Trustees hurried from the building, most of them refusing to say anything regarding the proceedings.

Mr. Rives assured a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the meeting was entirely harmonious.

"You must understand," he said, "that there is an immense amount of business to be transacted at these meetings. The citizens expect us to go ahead and get something up so that they can see some material results of these meetings, but they must wait.

"In the first place, we have had to settle these estates and get their affairs under one management. Altogether, the consolidated library will have an endowment of $3,500,000. Of this sum, $2,000,000 is from the Tilden estate, $1,000,000 from the Astor endowment, and $500,000 from the Lenox Library endowment. The interest of the Astor endowment can only be used for buying books, while the Lenox money for something else, and the Tilden estate for anything we choose. There are all sorts of mortgages and bonds which have to be transferred in legal shape, and it is this kind of work which has received the attention of the Trustees.

"We suceeded to-day, however, in getting these financial matters into good shape, and by the next meeting we hope to take up the matter of a site for the new building.

The question of bringing all the branch libraries of the city under one management was not considered yesterday. This was left to the Executive Committee last May, but as yet no report has been made.

Andrew H. Green said yesterday that he very much favored this idea, and hoped to see it carried out when the new library was established.

"In this way," he said, "with swift communications between the libraries, and with the books of more general circulation located at the branch libraries, the people of the city will have facilities that they have never before enjoyed.

"The valuable books of reference would be gathered together under one roof and under one general classification."

SETH M. MILLIKEN'S MORTGAGE SUIT

Did Not Know till Recently that He Had a Claim in West Islip.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 11.—The foreclosure suit of Seth M. Milliken, a New-York millionaire, against Mabel G. Peabody, Philip G. Peabody, Chauncey Hathaway, Prentice W. Hathaway, and Carl Hathaway, to recover on a mortgage of $5,000, with interest since 1875, will be heard before Judge Wilmot M. Smith to-morrow. The defendants' answer to the proceedings is that the mortgage is not under seal and is outlawed, and that there is no bond.

The property under mortgage consists of twenty-eight lots in the most select portion of West Islip. The defendants are heirs of the late Isaac S. Holbrook. Mr. Milliken did not know that he held a mortgage on the property until recently, when his attention was called to it.

An Accident of the Lexow Business.

From The Lockport Journal, (Rep.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES formally charges that Recorder Goff of its city is unfit, from his unbalanced temperament, to occupy the high judicial position he does, citing in proof his strange antics in the Hannigan case. THE TIMES seems to be right. Goff as Recorder was an accident of the Lexow business.

Fireman Hurt by Trolley Car.

While Engine No. 34 of Brooklyn was on its way to a fire at 9 o'clock last evening, Trolley Car No. 22 of the Bergen Street line struck it. The driver of the engine, William H. Long, thirty-

A BETTER HIGHWAY LAW

That Is What Is Needed for the Empire State, Says the Chief Consul.

DRAFTING A BILL TO SECURE IT

Prominent Men Consider the Make-Up of the Bill and Agree Upon the Essential Points—A Desirable Law.

A conference which may mean much to the cyclists of the Empire State was held last evening at the Albemarle Hotel. There were present at this meeting Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen; Gen. Roy Stone, a special agent in charge of the Bureau of Road Improvement of the Agricultural Department, and State Senator Richard Higby.

The purpose of the conference was to devise a plan to secure better roads for the State, and better roads mean enjoyable cycling. Each man present showed himself to be an enthusiast on the subject of roads, and many valuable suggestions were offered and commented upon. Legislative action was finally deemed the only proper course to pursue, and the committee set to work to draft a bill to be presented at Albany. The aim of this bill will be to secure the improvement of the highways throughout the State. The bill was not completed at last night's conference, but its essential features were determined upon.

Chief Consul Potter, who has long been interested in the good roads movement, said after the meeting that New-York was far behind some other States in road-improvement work. "What is needed," he added, "is a road-improvement law similar to that in existence in New-Jersey, which has given to that State some of the finest public highways to be found anywhere. And I believe we will succeed in getting such a law. The people want it, and the legislators are with us, so it only seems necessary to pave the way for this proposed bill."

"ZIMMY" THE RAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

An Account of How He Won the Great International at Sydney.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 11.—Australian journals received per steamer Warrimoo yesterday detail the many handsome victories won by the American champion cyclist, Arthur A. Zimmerman.

One paper states: "On Nov. 16, at the Sydney Cricket Grounds, 30,000 enthusiastic Australians surged and swayed and waved their arms in wild excitement at the phenomenal Wheelman. Zimmerman won the final in the great international cycle race. Martin, the long-distance champion or America, rode pluckily, and was loudly cheered, but the applause grew tremendous when Zimmerman appeared, slowly pedaling toward the track from his dressing rooms, which were decorated with the Stars and Stripes.

"The race of the day was the half-mile championship of Australia. Zimmerman was opposed by two Australian flyers in the first heat, and won easily in 1:21⅘. The winners of the other three heats were Parsons, Pearson, and Lewis, all Australians, the Italian, English, and German riders being badly beaten.

"In the final Zimmerman seemed in superb condition, and looked to be playing with his competitors. He won easily by thirty yards, but gave the impression that he could have made the gap much wider. But it was a pretty race, and the crowd made a rush forward to bear him in triumph on their shoulders."

The great American rider is called "Zimmy" all over Australia, and every sport in the antipodes is talking about him. He is pestered by invitations to banquets given in his honor, and is the subject of many medical examinations.

Gossip of the Riversides.

All the prominent racing men in the Riverside Wheelmen will be present at the dinner given in their honor on Saturday evening. It will be served at the Arena. The mileage medals and many other trophies captured by these young cracks during the past season will be formally presented to the winners on this occasion.

"Boy Wonder" Goodman and Barbeau will figure as the only scratch men in the cycling events at the Eighth Battalion Armory to-morrow evening.

The Riversides contemplate giving several race meets next season. Their success with their Class A series last Summer was much greater than supposed, hence their determination to promote racing next year.

With one or two exceptions, the racing team for next season will be the same as that which won so many prizes this year. Capt. Beam has his oye on a new man, who he believes will develop into a "crackajack." It is a question, though, whether he will race.

"Freddie" Titus may start in the midnight race on the 31st inst. if the conditions are favorable.

South Brooklyn's Minstrel Show.

The minstrel show and reception of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen at the Atheneum last evening was a flattering success in every way. The attendance was beyond all expectation, many of the leading clubs of Brooklyn being represented by delegations. The dancing lasted until a late hour.

Mesereau This Year's Mileage King.

The record of 15,000 miles made in 1893 by John Bensinger of the Kings County Wheelmen has not been very closely approached this year, except in one instance. Van V. Mesereau of the Hudson County Wheelmen furnishes the exception, as will be noticed in the following list of winners of mileage contests in the various clubs in the metropolitan district: Van V. Mersereau, Hudson County Wheelmen, 14,428 miles; F. Allert, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 11,600 miles; J. S. Yates, New-York Athletic Club, 12,100 miles; T. J. Hall, Kings County Wheelmen, 5,598 miles; T. Ward, Riverside Wheelmen, 8,060 miles; H. Boese, Harlem Wheelmen, 5,400 miles; G. C. Badeau, Central Wheelmen, 7,375 miles; D. M. Adee, Liberty Wheelmen, 5,000 miles.

The Brooklyns' Attractive Card.

What is expected to be a red-letter event for the members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and their friends will be the dramatic performance to be given under their auspices by the well-known Booth Dramatic Society next month at the Criterion Theatre. Charles G. Balmanno, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the club, and Arthur Hoffman, Chairman of the Benefit Committee of the Booth Society, will spare no efforts to make the affair one of the finest ever given by a bicycle organization. The play selected is that of "Arabian Nights," an excellent comedy in three acts, with a cast embracing Brooklyn's most prominent amateurs. William J. McCahill, a former President of the Booth Society and a well-known member of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, will appear in the leading role. The tickets will shortly be ready for distribution, and it is safe to say, judging from the numerous requests received by the Entertainment Committee for seats, the theatre will be packed from pit to dome. Several large parties are being formed by members of other cycle clubs for the purpose of witnessing the comedy.

Sachtleben Virtually a Prisoner.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 11.—W. D. Sachtleben, the around-the-world cyclist who went to Armenia to secure the punishment of the murderers of Frank C. Lenz, writes to his father here that he cannot return Jan. 1. He says the country is in such disorder and the roads so infested with Brigands that it would be certain death for a Christian to attempt the journey. He is virtually a prisoner in Erzeroum and dares not venture away from the United States Consulate.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—H. A. Lozier & Co. are offering at their salesroom, 337 Broadway, some bargains in 1895 Clevelands that have been in use a short time. Many of the wheels have large tubing, and are fitted with dust-proof bearings, hard-pin chains, and other Cleveland features.

—It is now said that, despite the factional troubles in the club, the Williamsburg Wheelmen will not disband. The proposed new club which the dissatisfied members have talked of may materialize in the near future.

—"Tom" Winder has completed his journey around the United States a-wheel. He rode 27,000 miles in 300 riding days, passing through every border State.

—L. H. Foerster and J. Kendall Smith will comprise the team of the Bloomfield Cyclers in the whist tourney of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey.

—The Union County Roadsters will apply for May 30 for the date of their next annual race meet at Rahway.

—Road races at distances of ten and twenty-five miles will be held next season under the auspices of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey.

—Johnson, Sanger, and Mosher will skate considerably this Winter to keep in condition for early racing next year.

—Jan. 9 is the date set for the annual entertainment of the Essex County Wheelmen at Newark.

—The Yorkville Wheelmen have chosen a team to represent the club in local race meets next season.

—Two fine bowling alleys will shortly be added to the new clubhouse of the Harlem Wheelmen.

J. S. MITCHEL'S EXPULSION.

Reasons Why the Hammer Thrower Was Dropped by the New-York A. C.

The action of the New-York Athletic Club in suspending J. S. Mitchel, the hammer thrower, from membership was the chief topic of conversation in athletic circles yesterday, and the general opinion was that Mitchel was handled without gloves by the winged-foot Board of Governors. Mitchel's case has no precedent in the club's career.

Oct. 22 a letter was mailed to Mitchel, asking him to attend before a meeting of the Athletic Committee on business of importance to himself and the club. He refused to go, and asked to be informed as to the nature of the business. No definite answer was returned, but Mitchel was again asked to attend, and he neither answered nor attended. The following is a copy of the second letter:

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1895.

J. S. Mitchel, Esq., Post Office Box 611, New-York City:

Dear Sir: The Athletic Committee has desired me to express its surprise at the tenor of your letter of this date in reply to their courteous request to attend the meeting of the committee this afternoon. They have desired me to again request you to attend at their regular meeting to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895, at this house, at 5:30 o'clock P. M., and if the committee is unable to have the pleasure of your company, the matter in regard to which they desire to see you will be disposed of without your presence. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN C. GULICK, Secretary.

The Athletic Committee met Tuesday night and asked the Board of Governors to suspend Mitchel and furnish him with a copy of the charges, which, it now transpires, were all this time in contemplation. The following letter was the result of the session:

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1895.

James S. Mitchel, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have been requested to inform you that at a meeting of the Athletic Committee held this afternoon said committee recommended to the Board of Governors that your membership in this club be terminated, and that at a meeting of the Board of Governors held this evening such recommendation of the committee was duly approved, and the board, exercising the power vested in it by the constitution, discontinued your connection with the club as a member thereof.

It is only proper for me in this connection to advise you of the reasons which actuated both the committee and the board in arriving at the above conclusion. Reliable information had been obtained by the committee that you were the author of a scurrilous article published in a New-York newspaper under date of Oct. 27, 1895, reflecting upon the club and one or more of its officers. An article so gross in its nature that neither the committee nor the board could allow it to pass unnoticed with due consideration of its own self-respect and your connection with the club as a member thereof, the committee deciding the question, it was the desire both of the committee and of the board to hear whatever statement you might have to present in connection therewith; and, I may say, it was their disposition to extend to you every possible opportunity of laying before them whatever statement you might wish to make touching the same, and the credibility or reliability of the information which had been furnished to them. Upon your failure to exercise this privilege, which was so courteously extended to you, both the committee and the board were of the opinion that no other course was to be pursued than that as to which I have notified you above. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN C. GULICK, Secretary.

Mitchel said yesterday: "According to the constitution of the club the Athletic Committee has no jurisdiction over personal or public matters. When any member transgresses, it is a case for the Board of Governors, and the member so transgressing shall be furnished with a copy of the charges ten days in advance. This has not been done in my case. I only received a copy of the charges after I was suspended."

Driving Club's Annual Meeting.

Having closed an unusually busy season, the Driving Club of New-York will hold its regular annual meeting at the Hotel Metropole this evening. The report of Secretary E. S. Hedges shows that $49,475 is the amount that has been paid out in purses at the Spring opening and at three meetings held this year. Some unofficial statements of the finances of the club have been published, by which it would appear that the season has been an unprofitable one. The fact is that, after spending a lot of money on its stands and grounds, there is still a balance of about $2,750.

Besides considering the business of the year, new officers and an Executive Committee are to be elected for the next term. There seems to be little or no politics on tap in this connection, and many of those who have already done good service for the local trotting interest will be asked to continue in office.

Mr. Ruppert Sells Horses.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—There was a sale of trotting horses at Jacob Ruppert's stock farm at the Hudson River Driving Park here today. Altogether thirty well-bred horses, most of them colts, brought a total of $2,067.50, at prices ranging from $170 to $25. Among the animals sold was Ulster Belle, with a record of 2:17. She is now seventeen years of age and said to be as speedy as ever. She brought $170 from W. H. Leonard of Danbury. Another well-known animal sold was Charlemagne, a French coaching stallion purchased by Mr. Ruppert in Paris for $3,000 a few years ago. He was sold to C. F. McGregor of this city for $150.

Roby Track People Beaten Again.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—The final knock-out of the Roby track people was given by the Supreme Court yesterday when the Lake County Court injunction, obtained on behalf of Gov. Matthews, was sustained. The opinion contains only 100 words, the court holding that the ruling in the previous injunction case applied to the suit of Edward Roby and others against Gov. Matthews. This is the second time the court has held that the Sellers act, regulating horse racing in Indiana, is sound. Nothing is now left for the Roby people, who desire to give continuous races next year, but to build three tracks and carry on the meetings under three different associations.

Racing Cases Again Postponed.

The arguments in the habeas corpus proceedings in the cases of Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Racing Association, and Joseph Sturges were to have been heard by Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, but were postponed at the request of counsel until next Wednesday.

TO BUY THEIR GOLF COURSE.

The Morristown Club Has Raised $50,000 for the Purpose.

The Morristown Golf Club members are rapidly completing all arrangements for the purchase of their fine eighteen-hole course, consisting of ninety-eight and a half acres. Nearly the entire amount of stock, $50,000, has been subscribed for, and subscriptions will close early next week. The subscribers, who will be the stockholders of the club, will hold a meeting next Thursday to form a permanent organization, elect officers, and make arrangements toward having several improvements made on the course and clubhouse during the Winter.

Among some of the principal stockholders are the following members of the club: Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Richard H. Williams, Miss Nina Howland, Ransom H. Thomas, Emory McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Arthur Beny, T. C. Bashnell, Charles Poradley, Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. H. P. Ballantine, John D. Canfield, T. W. Caulwell, C. G. Chapman, A. C. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson, George G. Frelinghuysen, R. A. C. Grannis, Mrs. F. S. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, J. H. Pitney, Paul Revere, Edgar F. Randolph, George B. Raymond, Charles Scribner, Frederick A. Seaman, W. B. Skidmore, Marmaduke Tilden, Alexander H. Tiers, Louis A. Thebaud, A. R. Whitney, J. I. Waterbury, Mrs. Waterbury, C. F. Watson, Charles Foster, W. Allston Flagg, Henry F. Taylor, and Miss F. L. Hopkins.

The members of the Baltimore Golf Club were unable to finish their members' competition for the Henry Toler Cup last Saturday, and it will be completed this coming Saturday. Tea will be served by the ladies of the club at the conclusion of the match. After Jan. 15 an initiation fee of $20 will be established. There is now no initiation fee, the annual dues for individual members being $10, and $20 for families. The club now has 134 members, a professional golfer in charge of the course, and a steward, who will be kept in the clubhouse all Winter.

St. Andrew's Golf Club Election.

The members of St. Andrew's Golf Club met in session at Delmonico's last night for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. John Reid presided over the meeting. A dinner was had before the meeting. It was decided to appoint a committee of three, to be announced later by the Chair, to revise the constitution. It was also decided that the club would spend $100,000 in laying out the new links and building a new clubhouse at the Mount Hope station of the New-York and Putnam Division of the New-York Central Railroad.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President—John Reid; Vice President—William V. Baldwin; Secretary—William R. Innis; Treasurer—Walter E. Hodgman; Captain—L. B. Stoddard; Governing Committee—Henry W. Taft, Willard Brown, R. H. Robertson, and A. L. Rivermore.

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RAGGIE'S GOOD BOWLING.

Unable to Save His Team from Defeat in the Bank Clerks' Tournament.

Receiving Teller Eugene Raggie is one of the team of bowlers of the Mechanics' National Bank. He has been connected with this bank for twenty-one years, and with the bowling team ever since it was organized. Just once during the Bank Clerks' Bowling Tournament he distinguishes himself, so his friends say, and gives a remarkable exhibition with the pins. Just when he is going to get the "good eye" no one can tell.

Last night seemed to be the occasion this year for Mr. Raggie to do well. It is just possible that things went smoothly at the bank yesterday, or that his books balanced at the first attempt. At any rate, whatever was the lucky charm, Mr. Raggie was the hero of his team, and if the other bowlers had done as well, the Mechanics' Bank would have had another victory to its credit.

It was the last game of the evening, and the young men of the Importers and Traders' Bank, flushed with a victory won from the Bank of the Republic, started in to down the Mechanics' Bank team. Assistant Receiving Teller Spence bowled on one alley, while Receiving Teller Raggie bowled on the other. Raggie evidently thought that a receiving teller should do better than an assistant, and so started in to make havoc among the ten pins. At his first attempt he got 8 pins on a break. Then came four strikes in succession. The other bowlers bowled every time the pins tumbled down.

In the seventh frame, Mr. Raggie could only get 8 pins on a break, and in the next 9 on a break. This spoiled what might have been a phenomenal score, but a strike in the ninth helped matters. In the tenth the first ball ran off the alley, and with the second 9 fell. His total score was 189. It was the highest made on the Mechanics' team, and the assistant teller was beaten by 57 pins.

Three games were bowled on the Horatio Street alleys. The Importers and Traders' Bank won two and the Bank of the Republic one. H. C. Grant acted as umpire, last night making the twelfth consecutive game at which he has officiated. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

BANK OF REPUBLIC.				IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hartzel	4	4	177	Spencer	1	5	147
Brown	3	1	122	Haines	2	8	190
Harriman	1	3	122	Lupton	2	5	155
Griffin	3	1	101	Bain	1	4	137
McKay	3	2	187	Paynter	1	5	139
Total	12	13	695	Total	7	27	766

FRAMES.

Republic 40 114 177 207 329 399 474 539 622 687
Imp. & Trad..65 143 206 292 377 463 546 617 690 766

Averages—Bank of Republic, 137 2-5; Importers and Traders', 153 1-5. Scorers—J. W. Marshall and A. D. Wimpress. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

SECOND GAME.

BANK OF REPUBLIC.				MECHANICS' BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hartzel	2	3	136	Raggie	1	3	116
Brown	3	1	135	Harbison	1	1	94
Harriman	1	5	143	Burnet	0	3	112
Griffin	3	2	137	Walker	3	4	142
McKay	3	2	187	Langdon	1	5	145
Total	12	13	695	Total	5	16	609

FRAMES.

Republic 51 114 181 241 281 356 402 552 614 695
Mechanics ...52 106 161 225 293 349 418 469 534 609

Averages—Bank of Republic, 139; Mechanics' Bank, 121 4-5. Scorers—G. W. Grant and George A. Spencer. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

THIRD GAME.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK.				MECHANICS' BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Spencer	4	4	182	Raggie	0	0	189
Haines	2	1	115	Burnet	0	1	86
Lupton	4	4	189	Walker	0	5	129
Bain	7	7	150	Langdon	1	5	151
Paynter	5	4	204				
Total	12	20	790	Total	7	15	681

FRAMES.

Imp. & Trad..78 145 239 305 388 451 538 644 724 790
Mechanics ...81 157 226 310 388 447 501 550 629 681

Averages—Importers' and Traders', 155; Mechanics' Bank, 136 1-5. Scorers—G. W. Craft and J. W. Marshall. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

ATALANTAS BEAT THE ROADSTERS.

Won Two Games in the New-Jersey Wheelmen's Tourney.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—As a result of two games bowled last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, on the Clinton Street alleys, between the Atalanta Wheelmen of this city and the Union County Roadsters of Rahway, several important changes occurred in the standing of the clubs and members. The Roadsters came here with hopes of winning at least one game on their opponents alleys, and brought about thirty rooters with them, but the Atalantas got the money.

The teams were tied in the sixth frame of the first game, but the Atalantas pulled steadily ahead, Terbell winding up with four strikes and a total of 208, while Boe made 200. This game lost, the Roadsters started out in the lead in the second game, but only maintained it for 2 frames, when the Atalantas forged ahead. Count Ologaza finally making it possible to win the game early by making 222. The Count now leads in the individual score, with an average of 183⅓, being the only man to be over 180.

The Paterson Tourists now lead, and the Atalantas are in second place, a position adjudicated to them to-night by the Roadsters, through the loss of two games. Following are the scores: First game.

ATALANTA.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	5	5	200
Halsey	2	2	127
Millar	2	2	143
Terbell	5	4	209
Ologaza	3	4	167
Total	16	17	846

UNION COUNTY.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	5	2	159
Morton	3	2	141
Chamerlain.1		5	143
Mooney	3	4	158
Black	5	0	160
Total	13	18	761

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	5	2	170
Halsey	0	5	134
Millar	2	1	119
Terbell	2	5	167
Ologaza	3	3	220
Total	15	16	816

UNION COUNTY.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	2	5	152
Martin	2	4	162
Chamberlain.1		6	155
Mooney	4	4	176
Carr	3	5	167
Total	9	23	769

Umpire—W. Halsey Smith. Scorers—E. Allen Smith and E. A. Pelouze.

OXFORDS THE BETTER BOWLERS.

Beat the Hanovers in Brooklyn Inter-Club League.

The Oxford and the Hanover teams played three interesting games Tuesday night in the Brooklyn Interclub League tourney. The alleys of the Oxford Club were well filled with enthusiastic clubmen, and as the home team came out of the ordeal with colors flying, there was unbounded joy among the home contingent. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

OXFORD.				HANOVER.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	1	4	134	Grosch	6	7	177
Beard	1	6	155	Young	2	6	184
C. H. Lee	1	6	156	W. L. Lee	3	4	166
Whittlesey	4	3	177	Good	4	1	146
Fisher	8	5	170	Peterkin	2	4	151
Total	10	24	791	Total	14	21	824

SECOND GAME.

OXFORD.				HANOVER.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	1	7	167	Grosch	3	2	142
C. H. Lee	1	5	146	Young	3	3	166
Beard	1	6	156	W. L. Lee	2	6	169
Whittlesey	3	4	162	Good	2	6	169
Fisher	4	5	200	Peterkin	2	3	134
Total	10	27	831	Total	12	20	780

THIRD GAME.

OXFORD.				HANOVER.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	4	3	171	Grosch	2	4	149
C. H. Lee	2	5	161	Young	3	4	172
Beard	1	4	141	W. L. Lee	2	5	153
Whittlesey	2	5	169	Good	1	6	151
Fisher	3	4	167	Peterkin	3	5	177
Total	12	21	809	Total	11	24	802

BOTH TEAMS WON.

Pequods and Columbias Bowl in the Long Island Series.

An enthusiastic crowd of wheelmen witnessed Tuesday night's games in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. The competing team represented the Columbia and Pequod Wheelmen, and the result was a victory and defeat for each club. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

COLUMBIA W.				PEQUOD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gaden	4	5	195	Baker	2	4	151
Perrin	1	3	126	Niles	3	3	164
Ruprecht	2	5	155	Erreger	2	6	166
Letzkus	2	5	161	Forest	5	2	192
Boe	0	4	119	Carr	5	2	190
Total	9	22	756	Total	17	17	863

SECOND GAME.

COLUMBIA W.				PEQUOD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Garden	5	3	187	Baker	4	4	193
Perrin	3	1	121	Niles	4	4	129
Ruprecht	2	7	180	Erreger	1	5	139
Letzkus	3	3	152	Forest	2	6	165
Boe	4	4	175	Carr	3	5	167
Total	17	18	815	Total	11	24	793

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

Kings County Wheelmen and New-Utrecht's Bowling Matches.

The games at New-Utrecht last night between the Kings County Wheelmen and the New-Utrecht team in the tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs, resulted in a victory and a defeat for each of the contesting teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY.				NEW-UTRECHT.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	0	3	117	Lochead	1	6	154
Darble	2	3	118	Harnitz	2	3	133
Sharp	3	2	137	Courachy	0	5	130
Martin	0	3	113	Brett	2	5	154
Nellis	1	2	116	Le Sauvage	0	5	121
Total	6	12	601	Total	5	24	692

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY.				NEW-UTRECHT.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	2	2	125	Lochead	1	4	131
Darble	0	6	143	Barnitz	0	5	121
Sharp	1	4	128	Courachy	1	2	111
Miller	0	3	107	Brett	1	2	115
Nellis	2	4	134	Le Sauvage	2	2	119
Total	5	19	637	Total	5	15	597

HARVARD SCHOOL EXPELLED.

Interscholastic Association Finds the Athletes Guilty of Fraud.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association Tuesday afternoon, at the Columbia Grammar School, the report of the Arbitration Committee, expelling Harvard School from the league, was officially accepted. Thus Harvard School's rumored resignation is an impossibility, and it is deprived of the right to apply for readmission, for one year, at least.

Harvard School was one of the founders of the league, and has remained as an active member for over seventeen years. In this period it has won the championship in baseball, football, and track athletics a number of times, and has never failed to gain less than ten points in the Spring games. Among its most famous graduates of recent years are S. A. W. Baltazzi, the high-jumper, and T. R. Fisher, Jr., the sprinter, now of Columbia and Yale, respectively. The smirch which has come upon the school and ruined its fair name was brought about during last year's baseball championships, when the Captain of the team, Zizzinia, persisted in playing a boy who he knew was ineligible.

The expulsion has caused a very great stir in schoolboy circles, and it is said that more cases of a similar nature will soon be brought to light. It has likewise been stated by a prominent tutor of a well-known school that Harvard will form a new league with four or five other schools, which will split off from the association.

Berkeley School was awarded the football championship, and it was voted to purchase a suitable banner for the team.

Concerning the National Interscholastic Athletic Association, the committee reported that six-teen associations (scattered throughout the United States) had been written to, and that it had been decided that their delegates should assemble on Dec. 28 at De La Salle School to form a permanent league. President McDavitt and Secretary Tilford were elected as the delegates of the local organization.

This new league will be to schoolboy athletics throughout the United States what the Amateur Athletic Union is to the various athletic organizations. It will govern all their contests, and will hold an annual meeting to decide the interscholastic championships of the United States and in the various events. It is a big undertaking for these youthful students, but they think that they can manage it. The outcome of this meeting is eagerly awaited by the boys.

Dean Tilford proposed that the entire constitution be amended. Action will be taken on the matter at the next meeting, to be held at Cutler School.

The following schools were represented: Barnard—Bedford and Moot; Berkeley—Lefferts and Warren; Columbia Institute—McCabe and Molleson; Columbia Grammar—Wilcox and Thompson; London—Hall and Clark; Cutler—Harris and Draper; De La Salle—Tilford and O'Shea; Drisler—Wolf and Wenman; Halsey—Rogers and Gilsey; Hamilton Institute—Carey and Croffut; Trinity—Browne and Kidder; Wilson & Kellogg—McDavitt and Patterson.

NOW OWN THE PROPERTY.

New Manhattan Athletic Club Buys Its Clubhouse.

The clubhouse at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street is now owned by the New Manhattan Athletic Club, and the Cherry Diamond members are in a jubilant condition of mind. The transaction by which the property went into possession of the club took place yesterday morning in the office of Whitehead & Suydam, 200 Broadway, they being the club's legal representatives.

The entire Board of Directors of the club, with the exception of Mr. Robert D. Ballantine, who is in Europe, were present, including President Cornelius Van Cott, Vice President Col. John H. Black, Secretary and Manager C. H. Genslinger, and Trustees J. Herbert Ballantine, and John D. Adams. Adrian Iselin, the owner of the property, was represented by his lawyer, Frederick Foster. The deal was simply the carrying out of an option for the purchase of the property secured by Mr. Genslinger at the time he reorganized the Club, a year ago, and the bargain was completed in short order. A heavy cash payment was made by the purchasers, and the remainder will be handed over in quick time, as the purchasers prefer a speedy settlement. Mr. Iselin was quite willing to grant a long time at reasonable terms, but the club Directors decided to close the deal with all possible speed.

The original cost of the clubhouse and ground was $875,000, on which Mr. Iselin held a mortgage for $465,000. When the old club went into the hands of the receivers the mortgage was foreclosed.

While the Directors of the club declined to state the exact figures it is understood they will pay over $500,000 cash for the property. As they put $80,000 cold cash into the venture before they opened the club doors it can readily be seen that the club is now on a rock foundation of prosperity, and the members rejoice accordingly.

COLUMBIA'S NEW BOATHOUSE.

The Dock Constructed, and the Building to be Ready April 1.

There is substantial evidence at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street that Columbia College is to have a boathouse. One of the strongest docks along the water front has been built there, upon which will stand the home of future Columbia crews. The dock has just been completed, and is built on land, under water, having no connection with the shore except by the bridge. The property is owned partly by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and partly by the city.

Nicholas Fish, '67; John B. Pine, '77; Guy Richards, '87; W. T. Lawson, '82, and George Taylor, '81, composing the committee in charge of the construction of the boathouse, are very busy attending to the details of its erection. It is expected by Harry C. Pelton, '89, the architect, that the house will be ready for occupancy by the 'Varsity and Freshman crews by April 1. In addition to his knowledge of architecture, Mr. Pelton is very familiar with aquatics, having stroked the '89 'Varsity crew, and hence he will avoid all the inconveniences so marked in the old Harlem boathouse.

After a careful study of the Yale, Harvard, Oxford, and Cambridge boathouses, Mr. Pelton decided to divide the house into two parts, one section being for the 'Varsity and Freshman crews and the other for the student body. This plan is pursued in the English boathouses, and it is said that the great popularity of aquatic sports in English universities is due to the fact that the student body have an equal right with the crews in the use of the house.

The railroad tracks near the boathouse will be crossed by a substantial steel bridge, giving access directly to the second story. Over 300 students can be accommodated besides the crews.

To a small degree Mr. Pelton will carry out the severe classic architecture of the buildings on the heights in the boathouse, for it is to be of Colonial design with a classic front. Considerable interest in aquatics has been aroused by the erection of the boathouse and the prospect of good quarters.

Capt. Prentice expects to start training candidates for the crews immediately after the Christmas recess. Prentice is a thorough disciplinarian, so the candidates are forewarned that a seat in the boat means hard work. Fortunately, most of last year's crew have returned to college, but some will be prevented from training by increased college duties. The training table is to be placed in the boathouse, ample facilities having been provided for its accommodation. It is expected that the impetus given to boating and athletics generally by the crew's victory at Poughkeepsie last June will induce some of the wealthy alumni and friends of Columbia to give a sum of money sufficient to erect a gymnasium within the next six months.

J. T. Conover, '98, Mines, who made such an able manager of the Freshman crew last year, will take charge of the '96 'Varsity crew, with H. A. Pierrepont as Treasurer.

S. Knapp, '97, Mines, has been elected President of the gun club, with Congdon, '97, Mines, as Treasurer and Beadle, '98, Secretary. Clay pigeon shoots have been arranged for to afford practice for the club members, who anticipate a "shoot" with the Yale, Harvard, and Princeton gun clubs.

Wants a Fair and Impartial Inquiry.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—An interview was had with Lord Dunraven, who was a passenger on the disabled steamer Germanic, just previous to the departure of that vessel to-day. While refusing to speak about the relative merits of the Valkyrie III. and the Defender, he said that he wished it to be distinctly understood that his going to New-York was a perfectly voluntary act on his part, and his sole object in making the journey was to secure a fair and impartial inquiry by the committee of the New-York Yacht Club into the charges brought by him against the defender of the America's Cup.

Death of B. Whitelaw.

A telegram received yesterday from Denver announces the death of B. Whitelaw, late Secretary of the Victoria Cricket Club and of the New-York Wanderers. He had gone in search of health to the warm climate of Colorado, and had been there but a short time when he was stricken down. Although not taking a very active part on the cricket field, Mr. Whitelaw was a keen supporter of the game and an enthusiastic worker for the clubs with which he was associated, and his loss is felt by all those with whom he came in contact.

Pavonia Yacht Club Officers.

The Pavonia Yacht Club held its annual meeting last night at Franklin Hall, Jersey City, and elected the following officers: Commodore—David W. Kohn; Vice Commodore—James Johnston; Fleet Captain—Robert H. McFarland; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Louis Baumann; Treasurer—Benjamin McClain; Financial Secretary—William F. Tobin; Corresponding Secretary—William A. Miller; Treasurer—Asher P. Curtis.

Yacht Racing Union Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound will be held in Parlor F, Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, Dec. 30.

Cambridge Beats Oxford at Football.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The football eleven of the Cambridge University to-day defeated the Oxford team by 1 goal to 0. The ground was muddy and in poor condition and the weather foggy.

EIGHTH WARD MISSION BENEFIT

Musicale at the Hotel Waldorf—The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols Talks About "The New Woman."

A conference and musicale for the benefit of the Eighth Ward Mission was held before a fashionable audience at the Waldorf yesterday morning.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols acted as master of ceremonies, and gave an address on "The New Woman." Countess di Brazza, Mrs. James Brown Potter's cousin, was prevented from taking part in the discussion, owing to the death of an uncle in New-Orleans. The Countess's first book, "Two Types of To-day," is already in

IS IT A RETRACTION NOW?

Barbara Aub Said to Have Declared Her Confession False.

HER AUNTS SAW HER IN THE TOMBS

When Her Counsel Called She Was Hysterical and Unable to Make a Clear Statement—Langerman in No Danger.

Barbara Aub was visited at the Tombs Prison yesterday by her aunts, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Dean, and Mrs. Addie Kauffer, and to the latter she is alleged to have retracted her "confession" in the Langerman case, and to have declared that her original charge against Langerman, told under oath, on the witness stand, before Recorder Goff, was true.

The alleged retraction was verbal. When her counsel saw her later, she was, by his statement, extremely excitable, and in no condition to talk coherently. He made an engagement to see her at 8:30 this morning, for the purpose of reducing her retraction, if such it proves to be, to writing.

So far as Langerman is concerned, no retraction by the Aub girl, District Attorney Fellows said, would bring him into peril of another trial. What effect a retraction by her will have on her own fate when she comes up before Judge Cowing to-morrow for sentence for perjury remains to be seen. Her lawyer, Frederick B. House, said last night that it might cause the charge of perjury to fall to the ground.

Since Barbara made her "confession" to Recorder Goff, neither her companion, Miss May Clementino Smedley, nor either of her aunts, nor, in fact, any of her former relatives and friends, has been permitted to have access to her in the Tombs, whither she was sent on the charge of perjury.

Mrs. Kauffer had told her sisters she felt sure that if she could only see Barbara and have a talk with her, alone, that she could find out, what she firmly believed to be the truth, namely, that Barbara had told the truth on the witness stand and had not told the truth in her "confession."

Mrs. Mitchell yesterday went to the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who have charge of the Tombs and the prisoners therein, and obtained from one of the Commissioners an order permitting her to see Barbara Aub. Armed with this order Mrs. Mitchell called a carriage and drove to the house of Mrs. Addie Kauffer. The latter, who has been ill since the first day of the Langerman trial, and who has always maintained that Barbara's charges against Langerman were true, got into the carriage with her sister, Mrs. Mitchell, and together they went to the Tombs. They were admitted, on the order. They asked to see Miss Aub. The Warden told them about Recorder Goff's instructions and said they could not see her. They showed him the order. Then he said they could see Miss Aub if she wanted to see them. Their names were taken in. Barbara sent out the following note:

Dear Aunt: Pardon me, but I can't see you. Yours with love. BARBARA.

The two women insisted, however, and Barbara was brought into the reception room. What followed is variously told by Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Kauffer, Lawyer House and Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, who prosecuted Langerman.

It is said that when Barbara saw Mrs. Kauffer she burst out crying and declared her confession was untrue, and was wrung from her by Miss Kellard at the Door of Hope.

Mrs. Mitchell talked a little while with Barbara and then withdrew, and Barbara and Mrs. Kauffer had a long talk. Meanwhile Mrs. Mitchell called up Lawyer House on the telephone, and told him Barbara Aub had retracted her confession. She asked Mr. House to hurry to the Tombs and get the whole story from Barbara in detail. Then Mrs. Mitchell hastened to the office Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, and likewise told him of the alleged retraction. She said she had heard Barbara retract.

The story that Barbara had retracted was soon flying all over the Criminal Court Building. Col. Townsend informed District Attorney Fellows, and the latter told Judge Cowing, and the three held a short conference. While it was in progress Lawyer House arrived, expressing great astonishment at the turn in affairs. He took part in the conference, after it was ended, he went over to the Tombs and had a long talk with Barbara in her cell. He first saw Mrs. Kauffer, who told him Barbara had retracted.

Mrs. Dean, the third aunt, was also at the Tombs by this time. She and the other two aunts went away together. Mrs. Kauffer and Mrs. Dean went home. Mrs. Mitchell hunted up Miss Clementina Smedley, and told her the latest news. Miss Smedley threw up her hands and praised the Lord.

Mr. House was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES soon after he came out of the Tombs.

"You may state positively, on my authority," he said, "that Barbara Aub has retracted her confession in the Langerman case. She did not make the retraction to me, but made it verbally to one of her aunts.

"I am puzzled. I hardly know what to think. I did not anticipate a retraction. In fact, I publicly stated several days ago, that I believed Barbara told the truth in her confession to Recorder Goff. Now I am all at sea. I am astonished.

"I have seen Barbara in her cell at the Tombs. She was in no condition to talk coherently and I refrained from attempting to talk to her about her retraction. She was very much excited, very nervous, almost hysterical. She kept pressing her forehead with her hands. She nervously fingered a newspaper. She was unable to sit still. There was a strange look in her eyes. At times she talked incoherently. While looking at me she rather seemed to be looking beyond me. She was preoccupied. I would not say she was not fully in possession of her senses. I will see her again early to-morrow morning. Then I will try to find out all about this strange development. If she then desires to retract I will reduce it to writing.

"A retraction from her will have no effect upon Langerman. He could never be convicted on her testimony. How it would effect the charge of perjury against her I am not prepared to say."

Mrs. Mitchell was seen last night at the home of Miss Dudley. She denied that Miss Aub had made any retraction to her. When told that Lawyer House had said the retraction was made to one of the aunts, Mrs. Mitchell said: "Well, then, it must have been made to Mrs. Kauffer. I will tell you it was Mrs. Kauffer who got the retraction from Barbara. I left her alone with my niece. The poor girl was in a terrible state of mind when I saw her. She was almost hysterical. Some of the newspapers have been representing her as cheerful and as eating heartily. Why, the matron told me Barbara had not eaten one full meal a day since she came to the Tombs. She told the truth to-day. She did not tell the truth in her confession to Miss Kellard."

Miss Smedley said: "Barbara told the truth on the Langerman trial. I was always convinced of it. The Lord would the truth have triumphed. Mrs. Whittemore was angry because I did not believe the Lord had secured Barbara's confession. How could I, when old Satan had such a hand in it?"

Miss Smedley said she was going to call on Barbara at the Tombs this morning.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are: Capt. William P. Kendall, Assistant Surgeon, will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty; Lieut. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from Fort Spokane, Washington, and will report at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, for duty.

—The transfers in the First Artillery are: Lieut. William C. Rafferty, from Battery M to Battery H; Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, from Battery H to Battery M.

—The transfers in the Fourth Artillery are: Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, from Battery D to Battery E; Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, from Battery E to Battery D.

—Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Fourth Artillery, will join his battery, (D, Fort McHenry, Maryland.)

—Col. George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., on inspection duty.

Navy.

—Capt. James O'Kane has been detached from the command of the Richmond and granted three months' leave.

Royal BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Judge and Mrs. Joseph F. Daly of 10 East Sixty-second Street have sent out cards for a reception on Saturday from 4 to 6 o'clock and from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Daly will be at home on Saturdays, Jan. 11, 18, and 25, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Price W. Hasbrouck and Miss Hasbrouck of 39 West Ninetieth Street will give the second of two receptions on Dec. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor are to join the Coolidges of Boston at Malaga, Spain, and with them will visit the beautiful country home which was so long occupied by Mr. Loring, Marquis of Caridad, formerly of Boston. The gardens of this place are world renowned, the araucarias, palms, and deodars being of immense size. If the weather be inclement the Coolidges and Chatfield-Taylors will go from Malaga to Tangier and Algiers, returning to make a tour in Spain about April 1.

Miss Nina Foster will talk about French literature at the house of Mrs. Frank J. Blodgett, 140 West Seventy-second Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles H. Bliss and Miss Maud F. Bliss have removed from the Castleton, in West Fifty-seventh Street, to the Endicott, 101 West Eighty-first Street.

The wedding of Miss Belle Cyrene Bemiss, daughter of the late John Bemiss of Louisiana, to Dr. George Holcome Barber of the United States Navy will take place Dec. 17 at her sister's residence, 1,622 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. David Tweedie and Miss Tweedie of 640 Madison Avenue will give the second of two afternoon receptions to-day from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon Kellogg have taken apartments at the Savoy and will receive on Mondays.

The bicycle club which Mrs. Murray Livingston of 20 Fifth Avenue organized will hold its meetings on Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clock, when tea will be served, and on Fridays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. For these days Mrs. Livingston has secured the Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth Street. Among the members of the club are Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Miss Matthews, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. W. Loring Andrews, Miss Benedict, Miss Chalmers, Miss Eliza Aspinwall, Miss Virginia T. Fuller, Miss Hollins, Mrs. Raymond L. Ward, Miss Townsend, Miss Warden, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Miss Barclay, Miss Jackson, Miss Mary E. Lewis, the Rev. Dr. Aslop, Miss Frances Archbold, Mrs. E. W. Bulkley, Mrs. J. A. Blake, Miss Mary D. Brewster, Mr. Ernest Carter, Mr. R. G. Cooke, Miss Delano, Mrs. A. W. Durkee, Mrs. S. K. De Forest, Mr. J. L. de Puyster, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duane, Mrs. T. V. Greene, Mrs. Henry Gribble, Miss Alice Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Griffin, Mr. G. E. Harney, Miss Hard, Mrs. Robert Jaffrey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kellogg, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Mr. Knower, W. G. Lathrop, Jr., Miss Marie V. Lathrop, Jr., President and Mrs. Low, Mrs. and Miss Livor, Miss Julia Lewis, Mr. Edwin Lewis, Mrs. Larocque, Miss A. C. Lathrop, Mrs. Murray Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Moore, Miss Maroni, Miss S. S. Munroe, Mr. A. S. Murray, Jr., Mrs. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Nicholas, Miss E. T. Nicholas, Miss Virginia T. Nicholas, Mr. Ridgely Nicholas, Miss Mary B. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. S. S. Peters, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Miss Riker, Mrs. F. A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Castle Point, Hoboken; Miss A. Smith, Miss F. Smith, Miss F. M. Townsend, Miss Isabel H. Tomes, Miss M. H. Vibbert, Miss Van Wyck, Mr. R. C. Ward, Mrs. William Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ward, and Mrs. O. J. Wells.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie Barrett Davis of New-York to the Rev. Francis Curtis Putnam of Walpole, Mass.

The Rev. and Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge of 771 Park Avenue will give the first of two large receptions this afternoon. The second will be given Dec. 19. Miss Mabel H. Kittredge and others will assist.

Mrs. George Wolcott Hubbell of 36 East Forty-ninth Street will give a reception Saturday afternoon, when Miss Grace Churchill Hubbell will be introduced to society.

Mrs. John Sherwood will give her first reading for the season in aid of the Kind Word Society, in the Windsor Hotel on Dec. 17 at 3 o'clock P. M. Her subject will be "The Poor Woman, the Rich Woman, and the New Woman." The Kind Word Society has moved to 116 East Forty-seventh Street, the Sunday-school room of the Heavenly Rest Chapel.

Mme. Elise Inverni has cards out for a morning musicale to-morrow at 11 o'clock, in the ballroom at the Waldorf. Mme. Inverni is a dramatic contralto and a pupil of Alberto Randegger of London. She was born at Inverness, from which town she takes her stage name. She has studied with Mme. Marchesi in Paris, and also with Mme. de la Grange. She comes to this country with introductions from London critics.

The first of the Cinderella dances took place last evening at Sherry's. These dances begin early and close on the stroke of midnight. The active projectors of these dances are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hall, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. James R. Cross, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. George MacCulloch Miller, Mrs. D. Persy Morgan, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gave the second of her four teas yesterday afternoon, when she had a large number of callers. She was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt and Miss Helen Olivia Phelps Stokes.

Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald gave a reception last night for the introduction of their second daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Fitzgerald. Their house, at 253 Lexington Avenue, was exquisitely decorated with flowers, and an orchestra was stationed in the hall.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Overhiser, only daughter of Mrs. John C. Overhiser of 106 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to Harry Matthew Newington will take place on Dec. 23 at 8:30 P. M., at the home of the bride. The wedding was to have been a large and brilliant function, but owing to the illness of the bride's mother all the plans have been changed, and invitations have been limited to the families of the bridal couple. There are to be no bridesmaids or ushers. The Rev. Dr. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will officiate. The bride's gown will be of white satin. Mrs. Overhiser will give a large reception for the young couple upon their return from their wedding trip.

The home of Mrs. Luther Laflin Kellogg, 133 West Seventieth Street, was thrown open yesterday for one of a series of talks upon "Spain's Literary and Historical Associations." Among those present were Mrs. Alfred Tucker, Mrs. Daniel T. Everett, Miss Gertrude Whitman, Mrs. E. B. Hill, Mrs. F. G. Lloyd, Miss Edna H. Field, Mrs. Henry D. Cooper, Mrs. William Ivins, Mrs. Henry D. Havens, Mrs. Price Hasbrouck, Mrs. W. C. Jordan, Mrs. Henry A. La Fetra, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. D. D. Nedwell, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Clayton Pratt, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Charles Runyon, Mrs. Percy Vedder, Mrs. James H. Wurman, Mrs. Crittendon Adams, Mrs. T. W. Bracher, Mrs. C. Harold Childs, Mrs. Porter Du Bois, the Misses Du Bois, and Mrs. W. W. Flannagan.

Cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Mary S. Clark to Clarence Sherill Houghton on Dec. 19 at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. Jefferson Clark of 308 West Eighty-eighth Street. Miss Clark entered society last Winter. Mr. Houghton is well known in New-York.

Mrs. W. Lanman Bull of 31 West Forty-seventh Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bull.

At the tea which Mrs. Oscar Livingston of 108 East Thirtieth Street will give on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond will pour tea. The drawing rooms are to be lavishly decorated with pink roses, white chrysanthemums, and palms.

The engagement is announced of Miss Stevenson, daughter of Mrs. David Stevenson of 7 Madison Square North, to Dr. Thomas H. Buckler of Baltimore.

PATRIARCH.

DYED HIS MUSTACHE IN JAIL

Benson's Changed Appearance Attracts Attention — Hearing in His Case Not Finished.

The hearing in the case of George S. Benson, accused of having solicited subscriptions for The American Patriot, a magazine which, it is said, never existed, was resumed before Commissioner Shields yesterday. Anthony Comstock appeared as the chief complainant. Benson, on his own behalf, testified to having solicited subscriptions for the magazine in good faith. If he had not been arrested, he said, he would have fulfilled his promises. He declared that, in all, he had received less than $100, and said that for every dollar received he had spent $10.

On cross-examination, he admitted having been in the Kings County Penitentiary on a charge of larceny. He was asked if he had received any assurance from the men, such as ex-President Harrison and Chauncey M. Depew, whom he had announced as contributors to his magazine. He admitted that he had not.

The examination was then adjourned until Dec. 19, at 11 A. M.

As Benson was about to leave the room some one asked him if he had not dyed his mustache while he had been in Ludlow Street Jail. Benson grew very angry, and attempted to strike the questioner.

Mr. Comstock said Benson had not only colored his mustache, but also his eyebrows, while in the jail. The same things were noticed by others who had been present at the previous examination.

TROUBLE OVER LONG BRANCH ELECTION

Sixteen Ballots Not Counted May Throw Out the Whole Vote.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 11.—There is trouble culminating over yesterday's municipal election here, which will probably result in the throwing aside of the votes cast yesterday, and the holding of a new election.

It was discovered last night, through some of the voters who were witnesses at the counting of the ballots in the Second Ward, which were cast at the West End Fire Engine House, that, after all the ballots were declared counted, it is said by some of the defeated candidates, there still remained in the bottom of the ballot box sixteen ballots, which, it is claimed, the Clerk failed to recognize for some reason or another.

This omission has caused much excitement around town to-day. Some of the candidates are looking the matter up, and if it is proved that all the ballots were not counted in that ward they will call for a new election.

They say they do not think it would change the result, but they want the law carried out.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Cold Weather Clothes For Children.

Cloak's for Girls,
$6.75 to $11.50;
were $9.00 to $15.00.

Boys' Overcoats, Reefers and Suits,
$3.85 to $7.50.

A Suggestion:
Other Children than your own, less fortunate, but on that very account more keenly alive to a remembrance at Christmas, would be greatly benefited by a gift of Clothing selected from these broken lots—an inexpensive chance to do a world of good.

60-62 West 23d St.

PERFECT PATTERNS AND PURE WOOL ARE FOUND
In Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.
104 WEST 14TH ST.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon, eight firemen were arraigned for being absent from duty on pay day, Dec. 3. James Burkhardt, Jr., as an excuse for his absence, said that he was paying his monthly bills. He was cautioned by the Commissioners. Edward J. Tyler had for an excuse that he was at Police Headquarters to report a burglary that had occurred in his house. William H. White, who was ten hours absent, said that family troubles had caused his absence. Capt. McCarthy of his company gave him a good record. The other firemen were Philip E. Tiernan, John H. McGuire, Charles R. Griffin, Edward S. Sweeney, and James Fitzpatrick. Decisions were reserved in all cases.

—Patrolman Charles Smyth of the Broadway squad, was arrested Tuesday night at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, where he was found staggering from the effects of liquor. Soon after Smyth was taken to the station house he became insensible. Police surgeons were sent for, and found that Smyth was suffering from concussion of the brain and contusions of the scalp. The surgeons said that the policeman received these injuries by falling while intoxicated. They believe that Smyth be discharged and sent home to undergo medical treatment, as his condition was critical.

—John Garland and Henry Kloppenberg, bartenders who were arrested for violation of the excise law on Election Day, and were discharged, were again arrested yesterday. The men were tried in the Harlem Police Court, after their first arrest, and were discharged when they produced evidence to show that they were not in their saloons at the time of the alleged violation. William E. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, was the complainant. He was not satisfied, and laid the matter before the Grand Jury, which found indictments against the men.

—John Fitzpatrick of 316 East Eighty-second Street, reported at the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station that his wife, Phanhe, thirty-seven years old, had died suddenly at 7:40 o'clock yesterday morning. Fitzpatrick said that his wife, who was a confirmed inebriate, had been drinking more heavily than usual lately and that she was taken suddenly ill Tuesday evening. The doctor who had been called declined to give a certificate of the cause of death and referred the case to Coroner O'Meagher, who will make an investigation.

—Henry Asher of 193 Division Street was held in $2,000 for trial in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by a fish dealer, Henry Scharf of 16 Ludlow Street, who formerly employed him. Scharf says that he signed several checks and gave them to Asher to mail to his creditors. Instead of doing so it is alleged that the prisoner forged the indorsements and appropriated the money to his own use.

—Warren Petit, alias James Wilson, who is accused of stealing overcoats from members of the Produce Exchange, was held for trial by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Mr. Hendricks of 16 Exchange Place, the complainant against Petit, testified that when he asked the prisoner how he got into the office, Petit said he climbed through the window.

—John McCarthy, the former burglar who called at Police Headquarters Tuesday afternoon and asked President Roosevelt to get him work, was at Police Headquarters again yesterday. He said his family had received assistance from several persons since Tuesday. He saw Mr. Roosevelt, who told him he would see what he could do for him, and would let him know in a few days.

—James McGuirck, fourteen years old, and William Beedenberger, twelve years old, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a purse from a woman while she was at church Tuesday evening. The boys were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court and committed to the care of the Gerry society for further investigation.

—A musical tea has been tendered to the home fund of the Woman's Press Club, to be given at the Waldorf on Dec. 19. The musical entertainment will consist of choice selections from Miss Marguerite Merington's new comic opera "Daphne," interpreted by eminent artists, under the auspices of Mr. Albert Morris Bagby.

—Bernard Behr, seventy-four years old, of 137 Avenue D, attempted suicide yesterday by taking poison. Behr is a salesman and was formerly in good circumstances, but for some time has been out of work. He would give no reason for his attempt except that he wanted to die. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaints in the cases of seven alleged excise violations which had been transferred from Special Sessions to General Sessions. One of these was the case of William Strong, the proprietor of a saloon at 359 First Avenue, who was arrested on Jan. 27.

—Workmen in the employ of the American Brewing Company, at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, were boiling pitch yesterday morning near one of the company's sheds. The pitch caught fire, and the flames slightly damaged the shed before they were extinguished.

—When arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge of intoxication, John Hosey said that he was threatened with blood poisoning from the bite of a horse, and took whisky as a preventive, but took a little too much. He was fined $3.

—Richard Webber's parade through Harlem of ten prize-winning steers from the recent cattle show will take place this evening at 5:30 o'clock. The parade will pass through the principal streets of Harlem. It will be headed by H. B. Shipman and Capt. John Kinkel.

—While hurrying to attend a case early yesterday morning, Mrs. Maria Cohen, a professional nurse, dropped dead in East Eighty-third Street. It is thought that her death was caused by heart disease.

—Patrick Condon, eight years old, of 566 Greenwich Street, fell overboard from the bulkhead at Pier 38 North River yesterday. He was rescued by Edward McLaughlin of 51 Clarkson Street.

—The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will lecture on "The Spirit of God" at Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—Felix Kirk of 338 West Eleventh Street, who was run over at Eleventh and Washington Streets Nov. 6 by a Ninth Avenue horse car, died at his home yesterday.

—Tillie Albertson, known also as Blanche Edwards, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid.

Brooklyn.

—Isador Hassburg of 73 Myrtle Avenue has been arrested for selling theatre tickets without a license. His counsel claimed that it was not necessary to have a license, and said that many music dealers sold tickets, and that they were not licensed. This new point caused Justice Walsh to adjourn the case. There are only five licensed ticket speculators in the city.

—Civil Justice Jacob Neu, whose salary is $5,000 a year, appeared in Police Justice Walsh's court yesterday as counsel for Thomas Feeley and John Gallagher, who were arrested for conducting a poolroom in the rear of 3 Willoughby Street. Justice Neu said he did not have time yesterday to look after his clients, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

—The man who was killed Tuesday night by a trolley car on the West End Railroad at Coney Island was identified yesterday as Daniel R. Sullivan, thirty-seven years old, of 318 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. He was a cousin of Postmaster Sullivan. He had been ill and wandered away from his home Tuesday morning.

—Frederick G. Pitcher, as assignee of the estate of George Goff, whose failed, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday the final accounting. The firm assigned Jan. 10, 1894. It did business at 127 Atlantic Avenue. The debts were shown to be $22,744.64, nominal assets $21,210.72, actual assets $14,930.66.

—Patrick Reilly, fifty-five years old, died last night in the Seney Hospital. While he was in a stable in Fourteenth Street Nov. 17 he was kicked by a horse and a lantern was upset. The barn was set on fire, and Reilly was severely burned.

—Company G of the Thirteenth Regiment gave a reception in the Sumner Avenue Armory last night. Col. Watson, formerly commandant of Company G, which is known as the "Beecher Company," was present.

—Troop B will be mustered into the service of the State in the old armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, North Portland Avenue, next Monday evening. Officers will be elected the same evening.

—Commissioner Welles of the Police Department yesterday dismissed from the force Patrolman John Murphy of the De Kalb Avenue precinct. The charge was intoxication.

—The large Thomas Wilson, lying at the foot of Bond Street, has been seized on libels filed by Charles Provost and Frank Gohr for wages alleged to be due to them.

—The tax of 1896 will be due Dec. 15. Tax Collector Appleton has already received over $2,000,000. It is expected that $500,000 will be paid in next Monday.

—Judge Henry A. Moore of the Kings County Court of Sessions is seriously ill in the Clarendon Hotel. His term as County Judge will expire Dec. 31.

—Several milk dealers were fined yesterday by Justice Harriman for having in their possession milk bottles that belonged to other milk dealers.

—The members of the Union League Club will have a theatre party next Friday night. They will see Nat Goodwin in "Ambition."

—The Committee on Railroads of the Brooklyn Common Council will meet to-morrow night to consider the question of car fenders.

—The Directors of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, have re-elected William H. Hazard President and William E. Philips Vice President.

—Gen. E. B. Fowler, it was reported yesterday, was greatly improved. He is not suffering from paralysis, as was at first thought.

—Internal Revenue Agent Sewall has been examining the accounts of the several revenue offices in Brooklyn.

—The Aldermen will meet to-day and will officially announce the result of the last election.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has increased its service on the Grand Street line.

Westchester County.

—The Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Vernon installed the following officers on Tuesday evening: President—Arthur Cooper; First Vice President—William A. Stoney; Second Vice President—Miss Harriet E. Bard; Third Vice President—Dr. F. W. Shipman; Fourth Vice President—Miss F. M. Phelps; Secretary—M. T. Matier; Treasurer—Miss Sadie Vredenburg.

—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum, has elected the following new officers: Regent—Thomas E. Hampson; Vice Regent—Sidney Welch; Orator—Dr. N. A. Warren; Secretary—George B. Terrell; Collector—Ernest Longbotham; Treasurer—Harry R. Marsden; Chaplain—Alfred N. Williams; Guide—George W. Hepenstal; Warden—Thomas Tynen; Sentry—Ernest L. Schweikhardt.

—A horse belonging to Walter S. Adams of Port Chester was stolen last night from the premises near Tingue Park. A wagon and harness were also stolen. This is the fourth horse stolen from that neighborhood in the last three months. There is talk of organizing a citizens' vigilance league.

—The Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children during the last year investigated 87 complaints, involving 134 children. Twenty nine children were placed under guardians, 19 brought to court, and 16 convictions secured. The society is in need of funds to carry on its work.

—An entertainment under the auspices of the King's Sons of the Yonkers Westminster Church will be given this evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Prof. S. T. Ford, a humorist, will be the entertainer.

—The children's entertainment held on Tuesday evening in the new firehouse at Harrison, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary League, for the purpose of paying for the opera chairs in the hall, yielded over $100.

—James Miles, who was the oldest hackman in Yonkers, died Tuesday afternoon. He drove a hack in Yonkers before the Hudson River Railroad was built, and had continued in that business until a short time ago.

—The will of Denis Kelly of Ossining was proved yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in Yonkers. The bulk of his estate goes to his wife. He left $150 to St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church in Sing Sing.

—Jacob Mersereau has been appointed Superintendent of so much of the bridges over the Byram River between the States of New-York and Connecticut as are within the County of Westchester.

—The Commissioner of Jurors of Westchester County reports that in the twenty-two towns of the county there are 390 eligible Grand Jurors. The population of the county he reports as 133,537.

—A fair for the benefit of the Exempt Firemens' Association in Yonkers is being held this week in Teutonia Hall, in Buena Vista Avenue.

Long Island.

—The Long Island City Board of Aldermen will consider the city budget for next year at a meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon. A lively time is expected in making up the budget, as it is said that City Treasurer Knapp will present a statement setting forth estimates of money needed to run the several departments of the City Government for the coming year. The city employes have not received their salaries for several months owing to a shortage of funds, and have had to have their warrants discounted.

—Dean & Westbrook, contractors, who built the new Meeker Avenue bridge across Newtown Creek, are trying to collect from Queens County $24,000 which they allege is due them for changes in plans and loss by delay on the work. F. H. Van Vechten, counsel for the Board of Supervisors, contends that the courts have already rejected the claim, and offers to defend the county free of charge if the matter is again taken to the courts.

—A stable and two sheds at 222 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, were destroyed by fire late Tuesday night. The buildings were owned by James Flaherty. The loss is $5,000. The firemen had to stand around and watch the structures burn down, as it was fully twenty minutes after they reached the fire before there was a sufficient supply of water to throw a stream on the blaze.

—Daniel L. Dowing Post, No. 365, Grand Army of the Republic, has elected the following officers: Commander—Charles Bromley; Senior Vice Commander—John Verrey; Junior Vice Commander—Charles G. Abbot; Quartermaster—James Harrold; Surgeon—Edward Springman; Chaplain—Charles B. Tobey; Officer of the Day—James McLaughlin; Officer of the Guard—William Van Vly.

—The Epworth League Chapter of the Glen Cove Methodist Church has elected these officers: President—Mrs. Henry Aston; First Vice President—Miss Myra Raynor; Second Vice President—Miss Ida Johnson; Third Vice President—Miss Cornelia Wanser; Fourth Vice President—Seymour Wanser; Secretary—Miss Carrie Sprague; Treasurer—Miss Luella Clark.

—Barney Williams, the foreman in charge of the work of rescuing Joseph Campbell from the caved-in well at Steinway, has presented a bill of $243.58 to the Queens County Board of Supervisors. The well caved in on Campbell Thanksgiving morning, and it took eight days to dig him out.

—There is considerable complaint among Long Island City business men over the delay on the question of a new bridge over Newtown Creek. The Board of Supervisors hold numerous meetings, but accomplish little toward deciding on new plans and pushing the work.

—Ernest Pittman, who was employed as night watchman by the College Point storekeeper, is missing. He left his boarding house last Sunday morning. He is seventy years old and a veteran of the civil war.

—Puritan Lodge, I. O. of G. T. of Sea Cliff, has elected the following representatives to the County Lodge Convention: R. B. Furey, Charles Boettger; alternates, Joseph Meyer and Edward Wanzer.

—Sneak thieves entered the apartments of Mrs. Millbury of 133 East Avenue, Long Island City, Tuesday, and carried off a valuable gold watch and some jewelry.

—The Long Island City election officials are still unpaid, and there is no prospect of their getting their money until after the holidays.

—The Baptist Church Society of Freeport has been formally recognized, and the Star book approved of as its manual.

Staten Island.

—At a meeting of the Port Richmond Trustees Tuesday evening the terms upon which the franchise for Richmond Avenue was granted to the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company were amended by a vote of three to two. As originally given, it was provided that that portion of Richmond Avenue between the Bergen Point Ferry and Grove Avenue should always be open to the use of other companies, and that the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company should give to the Prohibition Park Railroad Company the right to run over its tracks on the Shore Road from Jewett Avenue to the Bergen Point Ferry. The Trustees struck out the common crackage provision on Richmond Avenue, but retained the provision in favor of the Prohibition Park Road, provided, however, that the Staten Island Electric Company should receive the right to use the tracks of that company from Post Avenue to the park.

—The Good Government Club of Richmond County held its second annual banquet Tuesday evening in the Hotel Castleton. About 100 members of the club were present. Speeches were made by John R. Davenport, President of the club; District Attorney-elect George M. Pinney, Jr., J. T. Allang of Rochester, G. D. S. Trask, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor; Howard R. Bayne, and G. M. Casset of New-York.

—A very attractive fair is in progress in the Sunday school rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, at Stapleton, which will be brought to a close this evening. It is under the management of Mrs. Frank H. Moffatt, Chairman; Miss Dix, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Bridgeman, L. L. Tribus, D. W. Macdonald, Alex S. Lyman, S. M. Dix, and W. J. Tompkins.

New-Jersey.

—William H. Demarest and his brother, Edward S. Demarest, who live at 236 Second Street, were aroused at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise in the lower part of the house. They investigated and found two burglars. Each had a bundle. These the thieves threw in front of the Messrs. Demarest, who tripped over them and fell. The men escaped, and though the police quickly appeared, the fugitives got safely away. They secured a number of trinkets and a check for $50, which had been made out by William H. Demarest to pay a bill.

—Charles Loeffler of 40 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, was sent to the county jail yesterday for selling policy. He had but recently been released from the penitentiary, where he had served a year for the same offense. The police were convinced that he was again engaged in the business, but could find no evidence until they arrested his ten-year-old son, in whose pockets Loeffler's business outfit was found.

—A letter was received yesterday by Chief of Police Murphy from the Rev. W. M. Geer, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel of New-York, asking him to investigate the story told by Mrs. Gale, a colored woman, who was soliciting aid in his parish. Mrs. Gale said she lived at 34 Myrtle Avenue, and she and her husband had lost all they had through a fire. The address given proved to be a vacant lot.

—District Assembly No. 197, Knights of Labor, adopted a resolution Tuesday night asking the Board of Aldermen to tax trolley cars $25 a year each. The same evening Corporation Counsel John A. Blair sent a written opinion to the Aldermen saying that the cars could be taxed only by the Street and Water Board.

—Deputy County Clerk Edward Gritten received a startling surprise yesterday. William Thompson, a prisoner in the county jail, while sweeping out the County Clerk's office, found a five-dollar bill on the floor. He laid it on Mr. Gritten's desk. If it is not claimed, it will be given to Thompson for a Christmas present.

—Two damage suits against the Consolidated Traction Company were compromised in the Hudson Circuit Court yesterday. Miss Florence Guemar of 39 Jefferson Avenue accepted $250 in lieu of $600, and Warren Vreeland of Greenville, who sued for $1,000, accepted $400.

—Amos H. Thompson, Principal of the Jersey City High School, who was before the State Examiners Tuesday, has received the certificate for want of which he was threatened with removal. His average percentage was 90.

—Chief Engineer Ruggles of the Water Department said yesterday that the temporary water supply to be furnished by the East Jersey Company would probably be turned into the pipes about Jan. 2.

—Edward Gardiner of 204 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, New-York, was arrested yesterday for collecting money for a Christmas fund without authority. He is held for examination.

Long Branch.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Branch Banking Company, yesterday afternoon, the following Directors were elected: William R. Maps, George W. Brown, T. Con Morford, Thomas Cook, Thomas R. Cooley, Cook, B. B. Sherman, William S. Jeffrey, James Chasey, Henry W. Johnson, James E. Lippincott, Isaiah S. Lane, Gilbert White, Edwin Woolley, William H. De Nyse, and George C. Allen.

—The New Jersey Society of Sons of the Revolution has issued a proposition to the pupils of the public schools of the State, offering a gold medal as first prize, a silver medal as second, and a bronze medal as third prize, for the best original essay on "Washington's Campaign in New-Jersey." A number of pupils at this place expect to enter the contest.

—Miss L. Skellinger, one of the teachers in the graded school, is drilling and getting in readiness a number of the school children to take part in an entertainment for the Christmas tree in connection with the Pres

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VOSBURG'S STORY TOLD

The Old Criminal a Witness in the Sheriff's Trial.

TOOK REVOLVERS TO THE PRISONERS

Not a Word About the Great Dynamite Plot—A Prisoner Who Played Cards With the Warden.

"Old Bill" Vosburg, the thief and general all around criminal, proved a drawing card yesterday at the trial of Sheriff Tamsen before Judge Allison in General Sessions. It had been announced that Vosburg would be called to the stand by the prosecution, and people crowded to the courtroom.

By orders of Judge Allison, however, only so many as could find seats were admitted.

Vosburg seemed to enjoy his position as the centre of interest. He made a very fair witness, though there was a flavor of the cut and dried about his story. He seemed just a trifle too accurate. He declared that it was he who had taken the three pistols with which Killoran, Pursell, and Allen intimidated the jail guards. He also said that he had frequently taken money and whisky to the men during their stay in Ludlow Street Jail; that he was admitted to the jail by the keepers without question, though one of them, at least, McCabe, knew him, and was fully acquainted with his reputation.

Of the alleged plot to blow up the jail with dynamite, revealed by him on Monday, Vosburg said not a word. The District Attorney was evidently very shy of touching the fishy yarn, and Gen. Tracy, as counsel for Sheriff Tamsen, could not bring it out, as Vosburg was in the witness chair for the other side. So the ventilation of this remarkable tale was rendered impossible.

Henry D. Cobbs was the first witness of the day. He told of visiting the Ludlow Street Jail on June 1 and seeing a number of prisoners, but as he could not identify the three Post Office robbers, he was excused.

The next witness was Mr. Lewis B. Ostrand of 24 Rivington Street. He testified, in answer to Mr. Weeks's question, that on the morning of July 4 he was walking toward Ludlow Street when three men ran up.

One of them pointed a revolver at him. This man took a car up Essex Street, another ran toward the Bowery, and the third toward the river. The man who pointed the pistol was Killoran. In cross-examination, Mr. Ostrand said he had seen pictures of the men, and recognized the man with the pistol as Killoran. He was then excused.

There was quite a stir in the courtroom when Assistant District Attorney Weeks called William Vosburg to the stand.

He began his testimony by stating he was the father-in-law of Harry Russell, one of the prisoners, and often visited him in Ludlow Street Jail. Gen. Tracy objected to Mr. Weeks's question if he had ever taken anything in the jail to them, and Mr. Weeks withdrew it.

"Did you ever take any revolvers in the jail with you?" then asked Mr. Weeks. Gen. Tracy was on his feet in a second, and protested, saying that it was not within the knowledge of the defendant or Warden, but was overruled.

"Yes, I took in three, had two in my hip pockets and one in my front trousers pocket," calmly answered the witness. "I also took in a bottle of whisky."

Q.—Where was the guard? A.—Standing at the door.

Q.—Did you ever give Russell any money? A.—Yes; I gave him $20.

Q.—Did you ever see any other money there on the prisoners? A.—Yes; I saw $6,000, Allen had part and Killoran part.

Q.—Did you ever give them any money? A.—I gave Allen an envelope. I saw it opened by him. It contained $400.

"You may examine," said Mr. Weeks, with a smile of triumph.

Gen. Tracy began by asking Vosburg where he got the envelope, and the witness replied that it had been left at his home at 9 o'clock at night. He did not know by whom.

Gen. Tracy then asked Vosburg how he came to testify in the trial, and was told he had been subpoenaed during his trial. The fact was then brought out that he had been tried for obtaining $500 from a man named Cimfel, in the "green-goods" business. At the General's request, Vosburg explained the method of the swindle. He said he sold the man what he thought was counterfeit money, amounting to $8,000.

"We showed him good money," explained the witness, "and placed it in a box, and then rung the box on him."

"Rung the box?"

"Yes—rung it."

Col. Fellows hastened to explain what the witness meant by "ringing" or changing the box. Gen. Tracy then continued to follow up the details of the "green-goods" transaction, but Col. Fellows objected, saying that, if it was with the idea the witness was a criminal, the people would concede that, and also that he had been convicted of many crimes, having been a criminal all his life.

"Will you concede that the man is unworthy of belief also?" queried Gen. Tracy.

"No," replied the Colonel; "the fact that he is now convicted, and has been before many times, does not prevent him from telling the truth."

"We think it does," was the General's reply. Continuing, he asked about the green-goods transaction, when Mr. Weeks objected on the ground that it had nothing to do with the present case, and Judge Allison sustained him.

Gen. Tracy then took up Vosburg's record, and began by asking how many times he had served terms in prison.

"Seven times," was the answer.

"Where and when was the first imprisonment?"

Vosburg explained that the first was in Kentucky in 1850, where he got five years for burglary. The next was in Buffalo, in 1855, for the "bombshell" game. At the General's request, he explained that the game was getting a "sucker" to bet that a blue ribbon had been taken from an iron ball, after he had seen a confederate take it out. Then the witness said he opened another cavity in the shell, and took out a second ribbon. On this game in Buffalo he got $400 from a man, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

"Where next?" continued Gen. Tracy.

"In Springfield, for $65,000 worth of diamonds. I didn't get the diamonds, though."

"Who lost the diamonds?"

Here Col. Fellows objected, claiming the defense had no right to go into details of each crime. Gen. Tracy thought he had, and the Judge said that Vosburg might answer, but "Old Bill" declared that he did not know; that he stole them from a man in a car. The diamonds were in a satchel on the seat beside the man.

"I just picked it up and walked out of the car. They got me for four years," remarked Vosburg. "The next was in this city. I got fifteen months in 1878 for stealing seven or eight pounds of gold chains from a manufacturer down on Broadway. In 1878 I got three years for attempted robbery at Carmel, this State. In Rochester I got two and a half years for attempting to steal $2,000 from a man—it was larceny from the person. In 1883, in Washington, D. C., I was sentenced to one year in the Albany Prison for picking pockets."

"Did you serve your time on the last sentence?"

"No; only three months. I was pardoned by Gen. Harrison."

That ended the prison record of the witness.

"When did you first learn of the trial?" Gen. Tracy wanted to know next.

"I saw it in the paper."

Q.—Did you know it before you entered a plea of guilty? A.—No.

Q.—Had your pleading guilty anything to do with this case? A.—No.

Vosburg finally admitted that he understood that he was to get one-half of his sentence off for testifying in the Tamsen case.

"You wouldn't tell a lie for such a little thing as to get your sentence lightened by half?" queried Gen. Tracy.

Judge Allison ruled the question out, as it called for a conclusion. It was next brought out that the man witness saw at the door of the jail when he first called to see Russell was McCabe.

Q.—How long do you know McCabe? A.—I never knew him. Lots of people know me that I don't know.

Gen. Tracy then asked about the taking of the whisky and revolvers into the jail. Vosburg showed him how he carried them, and said no one taking a casual glance would notice he had them. Gen. Tracy thought differently. Vosburg explained he had deep pockets and a long coat.

"Even then, three big revolvers and a bottle of whisky would show," insisted the General.

"If you desire to know, I will go to the expense of buying a bottle of whisky, and we will see how much it will show," interrupted Col. Fellows.

Gen. Tracy commenced the afternoon's proceedings by asking Vosburg where he obtained the pistols he took to the jail. Vosburg said he had owned them for three or four years. He did not load them, as they had been loaded for years.

Q.—You took them there to enable the men to escape and commit murder if necessary? A.—No; not to use.

Q.—If you thought they were going to use them you would not have taken them there, would you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then why didn't you take the loads out before you took them? A.—So the man they were pointed at could see that they were loaded.

Q.—How did you hand the revolvers to the men? A.—Out in the yard. I turned so they could get them out of my pocket.

Q.—Did you know what day the men were to escape, when, and how? A.—I did not.

Vosburg admitted that he had met the three escaped men on the heights at Weehawken. Gen. Tracy wanted to know if they met by appointment. Col. Fellows objected. Gen. Tracy said to test the credibility of the witness he had a right to be answered, but Judge Allison said he would exclude the question.

Q.—Did you give the men any money, or know they were about to take passage for Europe? A.—No.

Being asked about the $6,000 he had seen in the jail, Vosburg said it was in five-hundred-dollar bills, Killoran and Allen each had half.

"Mr. Vosburg, are you conscious of any act of dishonor in your life?" inquired Gen. Tracy solemnly.

"Certainly, I am," replied the criminal without hesitation.

"And you have been a noted criminal for over fifty years?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you feel any shame and humiliation in appearing before this Court and jury?"

Judge Allen told the witness that he need not answer, on Col. Fellows's objection.

"That's all," said Gen. Tracy, seating himself. The District Attorney having no questions to ask, "Old Bill" was led back to his cell in the Tombs. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

John Feldheimer, who said that he was the engineer of the jail in June and July last, was next called, and said that he did not see the Warden on the morning of the escape. He was not cross-examined.

The next witness was A. L. Alabam, who testified that he was a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail on June 1 last. He told of seeing Allen shave off his mustache and the jail barber shave Killoran. He told the Warden, who replied, "Well, I can't put it back on again."

"Did you play cards there with the Warden?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

Q.—What games did you play? A.—Penuchle.

"Penu— What kind of a game is that?" queried Gen. Tracy. "We don't understand it."

"It's a German game," said Col. Fellows, coming to the rescue.

Q.—Play any other games? A.—Yes; poker.

"Ah! Now you are talking of a game that we all understand," commented Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Did you lose any money? A.—Yes.

Q.—To whom? A.—Sometimes to the Warden, sometimes to another.

Q.—Did the Warden pay if he lost?

"What is that for? To sue the Sheriff for the Warden's poker debts?" asked Gen. Tracy.

Daniel R. Fredericks was the last witness. He is a young man, and said he was the regular jail cleaner in June and July last. He told of having the prisoners assist him, paying them in beer on Saturday night. He got the beer in a bucket and carried it in past the Warden, making no attempt to conceal it from him.

Fredericks then related how Russell had approached him in the yard, and after asking him if he could tunnel out under the wall, told witness he would pay him $500 in cash and $3,500 more when they got out if he would assist them in escaping.

"I said I would give them an answer the next day," said the witness. "Then Killoran came in a bathroom and showed me a wad of money. I saw there one-hundred-dollar bills, and had one in my hand. The next morning I told the Warden what they had said to me, but never talked to any of them afterward."

On cross-examination, witness said he told the Warden about the men approaching him on the advice of his father.

"I told Mr. Weeks, the Warden," continued Fredericks, "he said: 'You take the money and we will catch the men as they are going out.'"

Col. Fellows said that that ended the people's witnesses, and that they rested. Gen. Tracy then called to the Court that he considered the case one of the greatest importance. He would, he said, in the morning present several points for the Court's consideration. As a preliminary, he said, he would insist that the Federal statute had provided a punishment for the offense with which the defendant was charged; that the State courts had no jurisdiction in the matter. He had also intended to argue the point whether the Ludlow Street Jail was a common or county jail, but it had already been disposed of. In conclusion, he said his arguments would occupy the greater portion of the day.

Judge Allison stated that he did not wish to decide the points hastily, and would probably take some time in consulting the authorities cited.

Col. Fellows said the District Attorney's office was prepared to meet the arguments. With the consent of the defense, the jury was discharged until to-morrow morning, and court adjourned until this morning, when Gen. Tracy will begin his argument.

TO INVESTIGATE PARK DEPARTMENT

Will Soon Be Looked into by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Park Department is soon to be investigated by the Commissioners of Accounts, and the career of ex-Secretary Charles De Forest Burns in that Department, which was recently exposed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, may come in for official examination.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, the President of the Park Department, had a talk with Commissioner of Accounts Terry yesterday and later Col. Cruger had a long conversation with Mayor Strong.

Commissioner of Accounts Terry also visited the Mayor yesterday, and while Mr. Terry would not say anything about the subject discussed, it is presumed that it bore on the proposed Park Department investigation.

When Col. Cruger was told that it was rumored that his department was to be investigated he said:

"I think it very likely, very likely. I think very probably that there will be an investigation. It would be a good thing at the beginning of the administration of the new Board."

"Is it proposed to look into the contracts given out by the Tammany Commissioners and the conduct of ex-Secretary Burns?" Col. Cruger was asked.

"That is very likely," was his reply.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION

Two Lives Lost and Two Persons Fatally Injured.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 11.—In Ezra Post's sawmill at Gordon the boiler exploded yesterday afternoon, killing two men. The dead are:

PERKINS, FRANK, engineer.
HASTINGS, SOLOMON.

The injured are:

WHITE, STEPHEN, fatally.
JOHNSON, CURT, fatally.

The other workmen had gone away a few minutes before and thus escaped. The accident is alleged to have occurred through negligence upon the part of the engineer. Many pieces of the boiler were found thirty rods away. The sawmill was destroyed.

Three Women Horsewhip a Man.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Dec. 11.—At Shreve, Ohio, Misses Josie and Olie de Miller, sisters, and Mrs. Kate Flagle, armed with rawhide whips, attacked William Crossman on the public street. The women allege that Crossman has circulated damaging reports about their characters.

Claims $530,000 for Park Lands.

The Trinity Corporation has filed a claim for $530,000 with Controller Fitch for the land taken by the city for St. John Park, that being the amount of its award for the property.

DANIEL BRADLEY DODGING

Assemblymen Cannot Get Him to Tell About Brooklyn Bridge.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PLAZA GRAB

President Howell, Mayor Schieren, and Trustees Henriques and Keeney the Witnesses at Yesterday's Session.

The Assembly Cities Committee resumed its investigation yesterday morning into the affairs of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, in Room 13, City Hall. President James Howell of the Bridge Trustees, who was on the stand Tuesday when the session adjourned, resumed his testimony. Other witnesses were Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn and Seth L. Keeney.

The expert subpoena servers of the committee, who have been searching for Senator Daniel Bradley for the last week, have not yet succeeded in finding him. The committee is extremely anxious to have Mr. Bradley on the stand. Charles W. Zaring, one of the counsel for the committee, said he heard that Senator Bradley was seen on the bridge last Saturday.

President Howell was examined yesterday by James King Duffy, associate counsel for the committee. He said that the improvements now going on at both ends of the bridge were the ideas of the experts appointed by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and by the witness, as President of the Trustees. Mr. Howell said he did not think he had any right to dictate to the experts as to their plans for the terminals of the bridge.

"But you said yesterday that the improvements were merely a makeshift?"

"I said yesterday, and I repeat it, that a bridge which cost $15,000,000 should have proper approaches, and I said that the New-York and Brooklyn approaches were a disgrace to both cities. I believe, however, that the present improvements are sufficient for the accommodation of all the people who use the bridge now."

"Did you ever hear at a meeting of the Bridge Trustees any remark made in the presence of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Company, from whom the tract of land adjoining the plaza was purchased for $160,000, that if the Brooklyn Heights Company should be allowed an entrance to the approach they would practically get back the property from the city?"

"I never heard such a remark."

"If newspaper reports should be produced, showing that such a remark was made, would you still trust to your memory as against the statement of the reporters?"

"Against the whole world," replied Mr. Howell.

Mr. Duffy then questioned Mr. Howell about the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and the Long Island Traction Company, in which the witness is a stockholder. From hearsay, Mr. Howell said, he believed that Trustee Keeney was a stockholder of the Brooklyn Heights Company. "Mr. Keeney," said Mr. Howell, "is over twenty-one years, and he can answer for himself."

In reply to another question the witness said that there were eighty-four patrolmen, three Roundsmen, two Sergeants, and one Captain on the Bridge Police force. He did not think the new terminals demanded an increase in the police force.

Seth L. Keeney, one of the Bridge Trustees, was called next. He said he had been a Trustee of the bridge for ten years, and is Chairman of the Terminal Committee.

Q. (By Mr. Zaring)—You are known as the silent member of the Board of Trustees? A.—I speak whenever it is necessary.

Q.—Please tell us how the Long Island Traction Company and the Brooklyn Heights Company are connected. A.—Well, the Heights Company controls the Brooklyn Railroad Company, and that is called the Heights Company.

Q.—Who is President of the company? A.—Daniel F. Lewis.

Q.—Is ex-Gov. Flower a stockholder in the Long Island Traction Company? A.—I believe he is.

Q.—Has ex-Gov. Hill any interest in that corporation? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Has ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan any interest in it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Has Felix Campbell? A.—I have heard he has.

The witness said he himself held stock in the Brooklyn Heights Company, and was a Director in that company.

Q.—Mr. Campbell is President of the People's Trust Company? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, do you see anything wrong in being a member of a Board of Bridge Trustees which has negotiations with the railroads of which you are a stockholder and a Director? A.—Not so long as my acts are honorable.

Q.—Are you acquainted as Director of the Brooklyn Heights Company try to secure every advantage in any negotiations with the Bridge Trustees? A.—So long as it was an honorable advantage I would.

Q.—Has Hugh McLaughlin ever been a stockholder in any of these companies? A.—He has never been to my knowledge.

Q.—Are you acquainted with that gentleman? A.—Yes, Sir, and I am not ashamed of it.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was the next witness. He said that he was an ex-officio member of the Bridge Trustees. The Mayor said he was familiar with the various plans for the plaza and the approach to the bridge, and that he understood the original plan for a plaza contemplated an open approach, and that the driveway should be unobstructed.

"What is your idea as to whether the plan in contemplation, by which the Brooklyn Heights Company seeks to construct four tracks on the plaza, would interfere with the original plan?" Mr. Zaring asked the Mayor.

"It would certainly obstruct the plaza and shut out both Fulton and Liberty Streets and prevent the original plan."

At present the Union Elevated Railway had four posts on the plaza. The President of the Kings County Railroad told the Mayor that his company could not secure necessary facilities at the bridge terminal, and that the Trustees had favored the Union Company.

"Have you been present at any meeting of the Terminal Committee at which President Rossiter made the statement that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company ought to have an entrance to the plaza because a promise had been made by the Bridge Trustees when they purchased the tract of land for $160,000, that the railroad company should get it back from the city?"

"I heard that statement made."

Q.—Do you remember that Mr. Henriques arose and moved that it should be stricken from the records, because no such promise had been made? A.—I do.

Q.—Were Mr. Keeney and Mr. Howell present at the meeting? A.—Mr. Howell, I think, was present at all the meetings, but I do not know whether Mr. Howell was present.

Mayor Schieren said he did not favor the present plan for improving the approaches to the bridge. He thought that a loop commencing at the City Hall in Brooklyn should have been adopted, and that all surface cars should run down Washington Street and there discharge their passengers at the bridge entrance, then proceed down Washington Street and around a curve, then to Pierrepont Street, into Fulton Street, and run up town on the latter street. This plan would keep cars all going the same way.

Bridge Trustee Henriques was the next witness. He said he was opposed to giving any corporation the use of land acquired by the bridge, unless it was an absolute necessity in the case of the Brooklyn Heights Company. Mr. Henriques said that the Brooklyn Heights Company was nearer to the bridge station than it ever was before.

"But the vista of the grand plaza loomed up," continued Mr. Henriques, "and the Brooklyn Heights Company wanted possession of it."

He said he was opposed to any such scheme. The Heights Company, he declared, did not carry 30 per cent. of the passengers to the bridge, but about 18 per cent. Mr. Henriques said he favored the loop system suggested by Mayor Schieren.

In reply to Mr. Zaring, the witness said he was present at the meeting of the Terminal Committee, when President Rossiter stated that some rights had been promised to the Brooklyn Heights Company in regard to the tract of land purchased by the Trustees from the company for $160,000.

"I arose," said Mr. Henriques, "and moved that the statement be stricken from the record, as I regarded it as an insult to the Bridge Trustees. If any such promise had been made, it must have been a personal promise, and not a promise from the Trustees."

Mr. Henriques said that Mr. Rossiter's statement must have been made upon information and belief, as Mr. Rossiter had then only been President of the Heights Company for a short time.

Q.—Are you a stockholder in the Long Island Traction Company? A.—No, Sir; I have not that privilege. I have no stock in any of the companies.

Q.—Have you ever heard it commonly reported in Wall Street that the Long Island Traction Company stock was loaded upon and sold to the Bridge Trustees and officials? A.—I have heard such a report.

Q.—Did you ever hear ex-Gov. Flower was largely interested in the Long Island Traction Company? A.—I heard it in a general way.

Mr. Henriques also said he had heard ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was interested in Long Island Traction Company stock.

"Did you get a telephone message purporting to come from Gov. Flower's office asking for some information regarding bridge matters, and did you not reply that the bridge office was the proper place to talk about such a matter?"

Mr. Henriques appealed to the Chairman if he had to answer the question, and was told to answer it. Mr. Henriques said he had no desire to conceal anything.

"Well," said he, "some months ago there was a telephone message directing me to go to Gov. Flower's office, 52 Broadway. I answered, saying I would not go to anybody's office, and that the only place for the transaction of the bridge business was at the bridge office."

Mr. Henriques said he did not know who sent the message.

Q.—Did not Col. Williams call upon you at your office about half an hour after you got the telephone message? A.—Yes, Sir, he did.

Q.—You know Col. Williams, who was Gov. Flower's private secretary? A.—Yes, Sir, I have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Q.—Did you not send out for a witness when he called upon you? A.—Yes, Sir; I thought it might be just as well to have a third party present.

Q.—What was the subject of the conversation? A.—Col. Williams asked me to thoroughly investigate the plaza matter.

Q.—Did he not say that he hoped you would see your way clear to grant the privilege asked for by the Heights Company? A.—No, I don't think so.

Mr. Henriques then said he was in favor of granting a small pension to bridge policemen and others employed on the bridge who might be incapacitated by injuries received on duty. The men on the cars had to stand on the platforms in all kinds of weather, and could not step into the cars to warm themselves as the elevated railroad guards do.

The committee went into secret session and then adjourned. Mr. Halpin announced that probably no more sessions will be held.

GREENHUT PURGED OF CONTEMPT

The Final Proceedings in the Whisky Trust War at Chicago—Wabash Distillery Not to be Operated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The ghost of the Whisky Trust war in the courts made its farewell appearance in the United States District Court this morning, when Judge Grosscup, in a brief statement, dismissed the rule which he issued against ex-President Greenhut to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in having used the name of Sidney L. Wormser, an employe of P. J. Goodhart & Co. of New-York, in the original bill for the Whisky Trust receivership without Wormser's authority.

Mr. Greenhut made affidavit that he had the authority of A. E. Goodhart to use Wormser's name, and Mr. Goodhart made a positive affidavit to the contrary.

The Court stated that Mr. Goodhart and his associates declined to come here and testify, but their reasons were inadequate and he was unwilling to rely on their deposition to decide the issue of veracity.

The Court also exonerated Messrs. Runnells and Burry, counsel for the plaintiffs, declaring that they were justified in believing that they had authority to use Wormser's name.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 11.—The Whisky Trust managers have sent word here that the Wabash distillery will not be operated before next Fall. The American Distributing Company owns the Indiana distillery, which is now grinding 5,000 bushels a day, and has about completed the Majestic, which is to be the largest in the world. These two distilleries were planned when the distributing company was at outs with the trust, and were to have been operated to supply the company with spirits for its trade in the East. Since then the company and trust have come to terms by which the company is to handle all the trust goods in the East, and it is understood the trust has agreed not to start the distillery owned by it because it would increase the demand for corn and cause an advance in the price at the Indiana distillery. For the same reason the Majestic will remain idle until next Fall.

THE COLT CASES AMICABLY SETTLED

The Withdrawal of Both Suits Allowed by the Court.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11.—The Colt case was called this morning, and Mr. Ripley, Mrs. Colt's counsel, appeared before Judge Stiness of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and moved for the dismissal of her petition for divorce. In Mrs. Colt's behalf, he stated that it gave him great pleasure to withdraw her petition for a separate maintenance and the charges therein made. In seconding the motion, Mr. Colwell, for Col. Colt, read the following letter addressed to him by his client:

Mrs. Colt being about to discontinue her action against me, I desire you, on my behalf, to make the following statement to the Court:

In the action brought by me against Mr. Van Alen, there was no charges made or intended to be made reflecting in any way upon Mrs. Colt, as some newspapers and individuals have improperly construed it or sought to construe it. I am not responsible for any such false and unjustifiable reflections, but the suit having been so misconstrued, and not having been brought with any desire or willingness on my part to secure money damages from the defendant, I desire you to see to it that the same is discontinued forthwith and without conditions.

The motions for discontinuance in both suits were then granted, the Judge expressing his pleasure at the amicable conclusion arrived at. The attorneys in the case said the affair was now all over and there was nothing more to say.

Commissioner Shields's Visitors.

While a hearing was in progress before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, three women entered the courtroom and were shown to seats by one of the officers. One of them arose and presented a card to the Commissioner. The card bore the inscription "Clara Foltz, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, San Francisco," and she introduced her two companions as sister lawyers from the Golden Gate. They said that they had heard of the Commissioner's fame, and had determined to catch a glance at him and his courtroom before leaving town.

The Times Leads Them All.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

While there has been a general advance in public journals, I have noted, from time to time, an improvement in every department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES more marked than in any other of the leading dailies of the metropolis. In the collection and dissemination of current news the paper is unequaled; its editorial page is a model of clean thought, tersely expressed, and so pronounced in opinion that it elicits the admiration of those agreeing with its conclusions, and commands respect from all others, even when intensely opposed to their expressed views; its Literary Department is an especially favorable feature, commending itself for the justness of its criticisms and their attractive presentation; in commercial reports every avenue of information is examined and results attained spread before the public in the best possible shape by full market quotations, while its financial department is most carefully scanned by the capitalist who has securities to sell, the prudent investor who desires to purchase, and all readers interested in the money affairs of the world. The pressure of advertisements of the highest class compels the issue of sixteen pages on week days, and thirty-two pages on Sundays. The highest class of financial advertising seeks the publicity THE TIMES furnishes, as it circulates among the most enterprising, intelligent, and successful business men of the country.

THE TIMES will pardon this proper reference to its superior qualities as a newspaper.

J. H. SELKREG.

ITHACA, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 9, 1895.

OBJECT TO THE UNIFORMS

Building Inspectors Opposed to Having a Distinctive Garb.

DESIRABLE MEN WILL NOT SERVE

Superintendent Constable Criticised for the Order and Lack of Tact Displayed in the Conduct of His Department.

The proposition of Superintendent Constable of the Building Department to compel all employes to wear a distinctive uniform, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, has given rise to a great deal of comment and criticism. This is especially the case with engineers interested in building operations, who have no hesitation in saying that the uniforming of Inspectors is absurd and ridiculous, and if persisted in will not only drive out the best men now employed, but will deter skilled professional men with any self-respect from entering the service.

It is this class of men that is desired in the department, as the erection of tall steel structures in this city has almost entirely revolutionized the art of building, which requires the services of skilled engineers, as well as those of architects and builders. To put men of skill and reputation as engineers in uniform, like policemen, firemen, letter carriers, and street sweepers, is looked upon as a grave mistake and as calculated to defeat the very object which Superintendent Constable asserted was to be achieved by his new departure. It has already driven some good men from the department, and it is feared that Superintendent Constable will find great difficulty in filling their places unless he rescinds the obnoxious order.

The work on which the Building Inspectors are engaged is in a sense of a detective nature. They are required to visit the buildings being erected in their districts at odd times to supervise the work as it progresses and see that it is being carried on in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, and that the materials used are of a proper character. It is contended that there is no sense in putting the Inspectors in uniform, so that their approach can be discerned a block away and warning given to those in charge of the construction.

A gentleman who from the nature of his business is thoroughly familiar with building operations in this city, and who has given to the subject of uniforms for the Building Inspectors much attention, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"When Mr. Constable was apointed we knew him by reputation as an architect and by general repute, and were inclined to look with favor on his appointment as a step in the right direction on the part of Mayor Strong. While I believe that Mr. Constable is thoroughly honest, well-intentioned, and anxious to conduct his department uninfluenced by the pressure of politicians, I am afraid, from what I have seen reported in the daily papers as to interviews with him, and from what I have been personally in position to form an intelligent judgment of his fitness for the position, that he has not the executive capacity, experience, and tact in handling men that will enable him to get the best service and to surround himself with competent and honest subordinates whose co-operation is absolutely essential to make a success of his administration.

"The conditions under which important buildings are now and will be erected in New-York require an organization of technically trained men, men with professional pride, and able to serve faithfully for the experience they will acquire, as well as for the pay they get, since this experience will be most valuable to fit them for more responsible positions. A uniform that sort are not likely to require a uniform in order that the whole public may be acting as spotters to see whether they frequent saloons, or are neglecting their duty. I understand that is the only reason Mr. Constable has advanced for his proposition to uniform his employes.

"It is undoubtedly true that the department had in it when he took charge, and probably still has, some men that are lazy, incompetent, and even dishonest. Yet these are the very men who would be most likely to wear anything he might prescribe, while the class of men he must have in order to put his department in good working condition, which it certainly is not yet, are the ones that his rule, if adhered to, would repel.

"Mr. Constable has asked for, and no doubt his department needs, additional appropriations in order that he may employ competent subordinates. In my judgment, it will be a waste of money to give these additional sums to him, if he does not show better judgment and more consideration for his subordinates than his published interviews and his recent action on the question of uniforms indicate. I have been quite disappointed in Mr. Constable, as he has not proved to be a broader minded man and more able to grasp the problem which Mayor Strong placed him in his present position to solve."

The Engineering Record had this to say recently on the uniform question:

Superintendent of Buildings Constable of New-York should rescind his order that his professional subordinates should wear uniform hats and similar insignia. There is no good reason why a young man, trained for and expected to do technical work, should be uniformed and classed by such designation with street sweepers, ambulance drivers, policemen, porters, and messenger boys. The fact that they object to being made conspicuous is to their credit; and since it is not a requisite for the performance of their kind of duty, it should not be demanded as a condition of employment in the capacity of Inspector by the Building Department of New-York City.

The following extract from a letter written by O. F. Nichols, a prominent engineer of Brooklyn, puts the case tersely:

"I am quite surprised to learn that it is proposed to uniform the Inspectors of the New-York City Building Department. These Inspectors should and must, at least eventually, be engineers by education or experience, or both, and should in consequence be raised above the grade of the uniformed employees of the city. From a strictly utilitarian standpoint such a proposition would be to 'bell the cat.' The very essential idea of the detection of defects in construction presupposes that the Inspector's visit to the work should not be announced as with a trumpet, so that bad work may be covered up on his approach or postponed while he is in evidence. Good contractors will do good work, as good men will do good deeds, and I have little sympathy with any system which notifies the evil-disposed, contractor or man, of the approach of the Inspector or the police. Badges of authority the Inspectors must have, but cautionary signs, like uniform caps, can be omitted with great gain to good work."

To Examine the New Speedway.

Controller Fitch yesterday appointed William H. Burr, Professor of Engineering in Columbia College, one of the engineers to examine the character of the work that has been done on the new speedway under the recent resolution of the Park Department.

Corporation Counsel Scott has appointed Theodore Cooper of 35 Broadway to act on the same commission. Mr. Cooper is a civil engineer.

The resolution of the Park Department provided that the engineers make the speedway investigation, and to fix the responsibility for the alleged defects, should be appointed, one each, by the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, and the Park Commissioners.

Violated the Sanitary Code.

Through the efforts of Mortimer L. Sullivan, Inspector in the Health Department, ten butchers were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for violating the Sanitary Code, in hanging poultry outside of the doors of their stores.

The prisoners were Herman Freirich, 2,037 Second Avenue; Jacob Beck, 2,066 Second Avenue; Joseph Schmidt, 1,949 Second Avenue; George Schienker, 2,026 Second Avenue; Philip Roth, 215 East Sixtieth Street; Samuel Fleischmann, 1,570 Second Avenue; Adolph Buchsbaum, 2,125 Second Avenue, and Frank Feldhauser, 2,276 Second Avenue.

They pleaded guilty in every case, and were held in $50 bail each for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

ATTACK ON QUAKER CITY POLICE

Officers Accused by Members of the Law and Order League of Protecting Keepers of Dives.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The Senatorial committee appointed to investigate the municipal management of the city resumed its sessions this afternoon, and a line of inquiry was begun that promises to be prolific of developments of abuses. For the first time inquiry was made into the workings of the Police Department, and there would seem to be many abuses in that part of the City Government.

When the session of the committee began the investigation into the system of lighting the city by contracts with private electric light companies was resumed. Nothing particularly new was developed. Testimony was submitted showing that, if ordinary business methods were enforced the city could obtain much cheaper rates for lighting the streets.

At the conclusion of the testimony bearing upon the lighting of the streets, Silas W. Pettit, counsel for the Citizens' Municipal Association, addressed the committee, and stated that he proposed to lead the inquiry into an investigation of the Police Department. Mr. Pettit asserted that the police connive at the maintenance of illicit saloons, policy shops, dives, and such places. He further asserted that the keepers of these places and the police terrorize respectable citizens, who wish the abolishment of them, and he asked that the committee protect with its full power against persecution by the police all witnesses who might testify before it in regard to these matters.

Mr. Pettit also charges that the police, in direct defiance of the law under which the city is governed, are obnoxiously active in politics.

D. C. Gibboney, Secretary of the Law and Order Society, testified that the particular object of the society was the suppression of illicit saloons and disorderly licensed places. The witness spoke in the most favorable terms of the support and aid extended the society's work by Director of Public Safety Bertler and Superintendent of Police Linden. He also said that their efforts had been honestly seconded by some of the police Lieutenants and patrolmen, but that in a majority of the police districts there are active defenders of "speak easies" and dives saloons.

He told of how detectives of the society have frequently seen policemen in full uniform drinking in "speak easies" and saloons, and how, when they got a dive saloon proprietor in court for keeping a disorderly house, he is frequently cleared through the testimony of policemen.

Mr. Gibboney also scored the Police Board before which policemen are tried for offenses unbecoming an officer. The board consists of the Police Captains, and Mr. Gibboney said that in almost every case the accused had gone scot free or gotten off with a light fine.

CENTENARY OF THE JAY TREATY

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION APPROVED BY BOARD OF TRADE.

Administration's Move Toward Placing the Consular Service on a Business Basis Commended.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday a resolution was adopted approving the plans for the celebration of the centenary on Dec. 19 of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay.

The following resolutions, offered by F. B. Thurber, will be forwarded to the National Board of Trade, with the recommendation of the New-York body that favorable action be taken on them:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Board of Trade, the present year marks an epoch in commercial history; that the present is a time worthy of the best efforts of our producers, manufacturers, and merchants to extend the export trade of the United States, and that these efforts should be supported by a wise and progressive policy on the part of our Government. The principle of reciprocity should be recognized in our diplomacy; our Consular service be controlled by civil service rules and adequately compensated, and our carrying trade be fostered as far as possible by liberal pay for the carriage of mails on the ocean as well as on land.

Resolved, That the step recently taken by the present Administration in the direction of placing a portion of our Consular Service on a business basis is worthy of all commendation, and should be followed as fast as practicable by further steps in the same direction.

E. S. A. De Lima offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the special Insurance Committee appointed to consider the clause in standard policies which voids policies when insured buildings fall to consider as well other questions affecting business men's insurance. Various suggestions of possible advantageous changes in the form of the standard policy led to the resolution, which was intended to include within the scope of the committee's work all matters affecting commercial insurance.

Notice was given of the annual meeting and electron of the board on Jan. 8 and of the annual dinner on Jan. 18 at the Hotel Savoy. The hotel list of members was increased yesterday by the addition of James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House, Gustav Baumann of the Holland House, George Green of the Hotel Metropole, W. L. Jacques of the Murray Hill, C. F. Wildey of the Cosmopolitan, William H. Earle of the Park Avenue, and A. L. Ashman of the Sinclair House. Frank W. Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield were also elected to membership.

ELOPER, BUT NOT A MURDERER

Quinn's Chicago Confession Is False, and McGrael Is Freed.

John F. McGrael of 210 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, whom the police arrested last Sunday on suspicion of being implicated in a murder at Bay Ridge over two years ago, was discharged by Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court, yesterday.

A man who said he was John Quinn surrendered himself to the police of Chicago Saturday. He said he had committed the murder and implicated McGrael.

It now transpires that Quinn is John Nolan, whose wife lives at 188 Fifty-eighth Street. Nolan and Susan McGuirk eloped two years ago. The McGuirk woman sent a telegram to Police Inspector Mackellar yesterday saying there was no truth in Quinn's statement.

McGrael is said to be an honest and hard-working mechanic.

MANY INDICTMENTS AGAINST WARD

The Alleged Forger to Make a Strong Fight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 11.—A. K. Ward, the forger, who was captured and brought back to Memphis after a sojour

SUPT. PRESTON SUSTAINED

Gov. Morton Justifies Him in His Official Transactions.

CHARGES AGAINST HIM DISMISSED

His Acts in Regard to the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn Were Perfectly Proper and Justifiable.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Morton to-day issued an order dismissing the charges preferred against Charles M. Preston, State Superintendent of Banks, by the Depositors' Organization of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn.

Superintendent Preston's term expires in May next, but it is expected that he will resign his office to take effect on Jan. 1. Mr. Preston is President of the Equitable Securities Company of New-York City, and this company will come within the supervision of the State Banking Department on Jan. 1. As the law prohibits any employe of the Banking Department from being connected with any financial institution under the supervision of the department, it is expected that Superintendent Preston will resign as Superintendent of Banks at the end of the present month.

In upholding Mr. Preston's official action, and in dismissing the charges, Gov. Morton wrote the following opinion:

The Depositors' Organization of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn has preferred charges against Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of Banks, alleging that he is incompetent, and that the Banking Department has been conducted for years in the interest of speculators. The charges relate to the affairs of the Commercial Bank. There is also submitted with the charges certain testimony taken in legal proceedings now or recently pending concerning the management of the bank. A copy of the charges, together with the testimony submitted, has been served upon Mr. Preston, and his answer thereto has been filed. It seems that similar charges were filed with Gov. Flower, and that they were dismissed by him on the 13th of December, 1892.

The Commercial Bank of Brooklyn closed its doors on the 12th of August, 1893, and a temporary receiver was appointed on the 30th of the same month. On the 4th of November following a judgment was rendered in the Supreme Court dissolving the bank, and the temporary receiver was appointed the receiver thereof. Since that time he has been engaged in closing up the affairs of the bank, and it seems that his trust is nearly completed. The bank was in the hands of the receiver when the former charges were filed with Gov. Flower and dismissed by him.

It is now claimed by the petitioners that the testimony taken in the pending legal proceedings shows that the affairs of the bank for some time prior to its failure in August, 1893, had not been properly conducted, and that the Superintendent knew, or should have known, of such mismanagement. I am asked to reopen the matter, reconsider the charges dismissed by Gov. Flower, and investigate the whole subject, with a view to the possible ultimate removal of the Superintendent. It is suggested that if an investigation be ordered, testimony will be adduced in addition to that taken in the pending legal proceedings, tending to show that the officers of the bank did not properly manage its affairs.

The charges, the testimony submitted with them, the further suggestions of the petitioners, and the answer of the Superintendent have the consideration which the importance of the subject demands, and, in my judgment, the circumstances do not justify another investigation.

The law makes ample provision for the protection of persons doing business with banks, by making them subject to the inspection and supervision of the Superintendent, who is required to examine their affairs at least once each year, and may do so at any other time, whenever, in his judgment, their condition and management are such as to render an examination of their affairs necessary and expedient. But the law does not confine this protection to the action or discretion of the Superintendent. Creditors and shareholders of the bank whose debts or shares amount to $1,000 may invoke the aid of the Supreme Court in procuring an examination of its affairs, for the purpose of ascertaining the safety of the investments and the prudence of its management.

I am not unmindful of the importance of a strict supervision of the immense banking interests of the State by the Superintendent. Officers of banks, and public officers charged with any responsibility concerning the management of banks, should be held to the strictest accountability; but when charges are preferred, a public officer is entitled to the benefit of the presumption that he has done his duty, and the burden of proof is upon those who seek his removal.

It is claimed that Mr. Preston did not give such attention to the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn as its condition demanded, and that in consequence of his negligence the bank was permitted to continue in business after it had reached a financial condition which would have warranted him in taking possession of it and closing its doors.

A proper consideration of this claim involves an inquiry into the condition of the bank, as disclosed by the examinations made under the direction of the Banking Department, of the action of the Superintendent himself in connection with such examinations and of the steps taken by him to protect those who were interested in the financial condition of the bank.

Mr. Preston has been Superintendent of Banks since December, 1888. The first examination of the Commercial Bank, after he became Superintendent, was made June 30, 1890, and it then appeared that the bank had a surplus of $54,821.17 over and above its liabilities, including its capital stock. There was a special examination Dec. 5, 1890, suggested by the general financial depression of that year, and it then appeared that the capital of the bank was impaired to the amount of $14,030.97. The next day the Superintendent, acting under the authority conferred by the banking law, directed this deficiency to be made good at once, and within three days there was paid to the bank in cash $31,284.58, and within sixty days a total of $42,045.77, all of which was realized from past due paper which had been disallowed in the examination as worthless.

The next regular examination under the law was made in September, 1891, and it appeared that there was an impairment of capital of the bank of $37,115.58. Upon the receipt of this report of the examiner, the Superintendent at once personally visited the bank, as he says, "for the purpose of requiring that this sum be made good, or taking possession of the bank, as might be considered necessary."

He personally made an examination of the paper of the bank and readjusted the valuation of the real estate, upon what he considered satisfactory evidence of its actual value. Within three days from the examination there was paid in cash $15,773.88 on paper which had been disallowed by the examiner as doubtful and worthless, and within sixty days a total of $23,098.88, so that there was an actual surplus of about $13,900. There was another regular examination Oct. 4, 1892. It was then found that the bank had a surplus of $4,689.49, after rejecting as doubtful and worthless promissory notes amounting to $189,257.15. There was no other examination since made by the Banking Department.

The bank made quarterly reports in December, 1892, and in March and June, 1893, all of which showed it to be in a solvent condition, and, according to its own estimates, to possess a reasonable surplus. It is now claimed that these reports were not true, but it is not claimed that any suggestion concerning the alleged falsity was made to the Superintendent or that there were any circumstances connected with the management of the bank which required any special examination during the period. The bank does not seem to have been strong, but during all this period it seems to have been actually solvent, although the surplus was not at any time very large. The bank was unable to resist the effect of the financial depression of 1893, and closed its doors on the 12th of August.

The loans particularly criticized are those made to the St. Kevin Mining Company and to Paul C. Greuing, the first of which was secured to the amount of $80,000, which is the extent to which the Banking Department considered the loan good. This collateral has been fully realized since the bank closed its doors. The loans to Greuing amounted to a little over $122,000. It seems that the receiver voluntarily made some deductions in settlement and received $120,000 upon this loan. Some of the paper held by the bank, and which was supposed to be good, proved to be uncollectible after the failure of the bank, but the fact that the receiver has already realized a sufficient amount from the assets, after deducting expenses, to nearly pay the depositors in full is, I think, very strong evidence that if the financial panic of 1893 had not occurred the bank need not have closed its doors.

I think that the Superintendent acted promptly and with due regard to the interest of all concerned in the affairs of this bank, and that no further investigation of the charges is necessary. They are, therefore, dismissed.

This justification of Supt. Preston has been expected by those conversant with the facts.

FOUND GUILTY OF NOSE TWEAKING

Harrie Davis Assaulted a Brooklyn School Committeeman.

Harrie Davis, who some time ago was arrested on complaint of Henry P. Schmidt, Chairman of the local committee of Public School No. 43, who charged Davis with having tweaked his nose, was convicted of assault in the third degree in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Davis alleged that Schmidt insulted his wife, who is a teacher in the school referred to. Mr. Schmidt was opposed to Principal William B. Ridenour of the school, against whom serious charges are pending in the Board of Education. Mr. Ridenour appeared as a witness in the interest of Davis.

Davis will be arraigned for sentence today. He was indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury some time ago for feloniously assaulting his partner with a bungstarter while engaged in the liquor business in the Eastern District. The indictment was never pushed.

M'ALPIN-ROCKEFELLER WEDDING

Preparations for the Ceremony To-day at "Rockwood Hall," the Country Home of the Bride's Parents.

All the arrangements have been completed for the marriage to-day of Miss Emma Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, and niece of John D. Rockefeller, to Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, Jr., of 673 Fifth Avenue, a son of David H. McAlpin, and a brother of Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin.

The wedding will take place at noon at Rockwood Hall, the country home of the bride's parents, near Tarrytown, N. Y. Rockwood Hall overlooks the Hudson River and is probably second only to Biltmore, George W. Vanderbilt's establishment near Asheville, N. C. It is surrounded by an extensive park, and has a garden in the French style.

For the wedding to-day the large veranda surrounding the house has been inclosed with glass, and beautifully decorated with palms. The floors of the veranda have been covered with rugs, and the glass sides draped with ropes of greens intertwined with chrysanthemums and roses. The entrance hall is covered with Italian marble, and hung with the rarest of Italian tapestries. For the wedding the hall has been decorated with high banks of palms, and clusters of roses and chrysanthemums. The parlors, drawing rooms, banquet hall, and other parts of the house have been transformed into floral bowers, thousands of roses, orchids, lilies of the valley, and dozens of palms being used.

In the drawing rooms, which are arranged to form a grand salon, and which are done in white and gold, masses of white roses and groups of tropical plants have been placed. The young couple will stand under a canopy of white orchids and lilies of the valley, and in a bower formed of greens.

The dining hall, which opens on a terrace and conservatory, and which adjoins a reception room, has been decorated in pink and white. The table at which the bridal party will be seated for the wedding breakfast will be decorated with Bermuda lilies, lilies of the valley, and orchids. On the other tables, which will seat from four to eight guests each, will be bunches of pink and white roses. The music room, which is in the empire style and ornamented in gold, has been decorated with white and yellow roses.

The bride, who will be given away by her father, will wear a gown of the richest ivory satin. The skirt will be made somewhat plain, but the bodice will be covered with the rarest of point lace. The corsage will be cut high, and the sleeves large. The veil of tulle, which will be voluminous, will be secured to the hair with a bunch of natural orange blossoms. Although the bride has received a large number of magnificent jewels, it is not expected that she will wear any diamond ornaments.

The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, who will act as maid of honor. The best man will be Charles W. McAlpin, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be Alfred E. Dennis of Newark, N. J.; Dr. William Chittenden Lusk, a son of Dr. William Lusk of New-York; Benjamin B. McAlpin, son of Gen. McAlpin and nephew of the bridegroom; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., cousin of the bride; Oliver G. Jennings, James G. Gardiner, William Sanderson Brown, and Percy Avery Rockefeller, brother of the bride.

Dr. McAlpin is a member of the Calumet, University, and University Glee Clubs of this city. He is a practicing physician and a professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Miss Rockefeller is a tall, graceful girl, and cares more for the musical and artistic side of life than the social. She has done a great deal of charitable work.

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITS SOLD

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN WORK AT THE BARGE OFFICE AUCTION.

A Keg of Wine for Five Cents—Tobacco, Cigarettes, and Jewelry to be Sold To-day.

The sale of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized goods at the Barge Office was more interesting yesterday than that of Tuesday, because it contained several offerings that could not be easily duplicated. Parts of the Japanese and Russian exhibits at the World's Fair, which had been abandoned at Chicago, on account of the cost of transportation home, were among them. The Russian exhibits included elaborate decorations in lacquered mosaics. They were appraised at only $75, and brought $40. The silk culture exhibits of Japan illustrated this art in colors. There were seven large framed prints, which sold for $21. A chair, the frame of bog oak, well carved, and the back of something not so well seasoned, but also carved, brought $20. A collection of china, somewhat battered in passage, went with it, the lot being appraised at $40.

An exhibition show counter and stand, which did service in Chicago, originally costing $100, and now appraised at $30, sold for $2. World's Fair fruit essence samples and sundries, which cost in Russia $7,750, and were valued here at $100, brought $21.

Otherwise, the day's sale offered little out of the ordinary, and gave few chances for bargains. Much of the stuff displayed attracted only dealers in second-hand goods, who composed the greater part of the buyers. Packages with jewelry in them excited the most eager bidding, but there was nothing, even down to dead plants, moth-eaten cheese, decayed vegetables, immigrants' traps, show cards and posters, and old kitchen utensils, that lacked bidders.

A bronze statuette and three pieces of broken terra cotta statuary brought $29. It was valued at $110. An alabaster bust, badly chipped and valued at $11.58, sold for $13. About 8,800 Egyptian cigarettes brought $41, and 10 pounds of cauliflower seed, valued at $10 per pound, sold for $12. Louis Alexander captured 100 glass eyes for $10. One bidder paid $6 for a chenille table cloth valued at $3.65. A dry goods case containing one silk wrap, three silk costumes, two pairs of silk shoes, one fur-lined cloak, and three pairs of kid gloves, valued at $167.89, sold for $71. Gunny bagging, of which 158 bales were offered, valued at $1,104.20, brought $755. Two linen surplices, abandoned by a priestly owner, brought $4.50, one-half their value. A military uniform, valued at $9.65, sold for $2. There were sales of 1,024 pounds of tea, in thirty-one chests, for $141. Six pieces of billiard cloth, 352¾ yards, sold for $535. Its foreign value was $791.37, and its appraisement here was $1,187.60. Two cases of millinery goods, valued at $267.60, brought $55, and 100 cases of Rhine wine, valued at $800, went to a new owner, at $405. One bidder bought a keg of sour wine for 5 cents.

The auction has now disposed of 1,011 lots, 539 on Tuesday, and 472 yesterday. Proceeds for the two days have amounted to $12,152.15. The sale will be closed to-day, with offerings of tobacco, cigarettes, jewelry, and dry goods.

JULIUS BLOCK DIES OF APPENDICITIS

Operation Was Fatal—A Retired Brooklyn Wholesale Butcher.

Julius Block, a retired wholesale butcher, who lived at 246 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Seney Hospital, yesterday morning from the effects of an operation for appendicitis performed Tuesday night.

Mr. Block was forty-eight years old. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine. He came to this country twenty-five years ago. He was a member of Cassia Lodge, F. and A. M.; Samuel Lodge, I. O. B. B.; Dan Lodge, T. S. of F.; Washington Irving Council, R. A., the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Organization, and the Hebrew Benevolent Society. He was also a member of the congregation of the Temple Beth-Elohim.

Mr. Block received a severe shock the night the Delevan House in Albany was burned. His daughter had been married to a Mr. Bielman. They were on their wedding trip, and were guests at the Delevan. Mr. Bielman received injuries which resulted in his death.

One of Mr. Block's daughters was married only two weeks ago to Ralph Dreyfuss. Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfuss returned from Buffalo yesterday, but were too late to be at the deathbed. The funeral services will be held to-day.

Civil Service Reform League.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The National Civil Service Reform League will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in Washington to-morrow and the following day. Carl Shurz will deliver the President's annual address at a public meeting to-morrow evening, and during the sessions papers will be read by a number of prominent members, among them being the following: "Superannuation in the Civil Service," by William Dudley Foulke of Indiana; "The Reign and Overthrow of an Office-Holding Oligarchy," by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore; "The Necessity of Thorough and Permanent Reform in the Consular Service," by Jonathan A. Lane, President of the Boston Merchants' Association; "The Appointment and Tenure of Postmasters," by Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, Mass., and "The Interests of Workingmen in Civil Service Reform," by Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia.

HERBERT IS DETERMINED

Bureau Chiefs Must Not Assume the Secretary's Duties.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SHOCKED

Much Speculation Caused by the Order for a Revision of the Regulations — The Object in View.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The information contained in these dispatches yesterday that Secretary Herbert was bent on a revision of the naval regulations has created some consternation in the Navy Department. The board, it appears, will consist of Capt. Lemly, who is the chief law officer of the department, although holding the rank of Lieutenant in the line; Mr. Micou, the chief clerk of the department, a civilian and a son-in-law of the Secretary; and Commander Richardson Clover, formerly Chief Hydrographer, and recently ordered to special duty in Washington.

The composition of the board is peculiar, representing as it does the line to such a predominating extent, and having a civilian member who knows little of naval affairs and still less of service customs and needs. The Secretary's idea in detailing Mr. Micou to this work is to have on the board a personal representative.

It is understood that Mr. Herbert has communicated to the chief clerk his plan of restoring to the head of the department some of the privileges which have by recent amendments been assigned other bureaus, notably that of navigation.

One of the sensational reports circulated to-day described the officers on duty in the Navigation Bureau as greatly disturbed over the Secretary's new board. It was explained by keen observers, who may have no sympathy with the Navigation Bureau officers, that, bit by bit, the old regulations accepted by the Tracy administration have been altered to accommodate the wishes of the bureau people. It is asserted that the latter have had ambitions, and have gradually usurped the powers of the Secretary, until officers who really have no connection with the Navigation Bureau are compelled to report to that branch, and the Secretary is forced to turn hence for information. The discoverers of this condition readily give illustrations and examples of the situation.

Nothing is said in the bureau in reply to the assertions. It is there explained that the board is appointed to simplify the involved text and to eliminate the useless paragraphs which have multiplied since the work was issued two or three years ago. There is the prevailing impression, however, that the board is destined to make some changes, perhaps many of a material character. The apprehension is confined, strange to say, to line officers, notwithstanding the fact that two of their brethren and one probably neutral make up the editorial board.

The civilian member is looked upon as the possible power in the organization. He is regarded as a certain quantity if Secretary Herbert has the fear that any of his privileges have been assumed by subordinate bureaus. This discovery must have been recent on Secretary Herbert's part, if he has really made it, for not only have changes been made ever since the regulation book was issued, but the Secretary's personal approval is necessary on all changes before they may become a part of the rules governing the service.

A well-informed officer of the department said to-day: "The Secretary knows that there has been no effort made to take from him the authority he formerly enjoyed. The trouble grew out of Circular 18, which conveyed to the navy the fact that important changes were made in regulations. Among these changes was the requirement that certain information relating to the sick on board ship—that is, reports from Surgeons—should be transmitted through the Bureau of Navigation en route to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Instead of through the Secretary's office. There were similar requirements for the transaction of business via the Bureau of Navigation, and that bureau was made the intermediary between officers on duty away from Washington and the departmental bureaus. Hitherto the Secretary's office handled all such matters. When this circular was handed to the Secretary he approved it, naturally supposing it made some insignificant change in the routine work of the department. When his attention was directed to the full meaning of the order he revoked it, and now he has appointed a board to go over all the paragraphs and weed out such requirements as remove from the Secretary the power and privilege conferred by the original regulations."

IMAGINE THEY OWN THE HOUSE

Two Strange Brooklyn Women Who Have Been Dispossessed Twice.

Janet Weir and Margaret Archibald were before Justice Clement, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, on the charge of malicious mischief. They were tenants ten years ago of the house at 31 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn. They did not pay their rent when it was due and were dispossessed.

They managed to get into the house again last May, and in September were again put out. They insisted that they owned the house, and then they broke the door. When they were arraigned yesterday they both began to talk together.

"Do you think they are insane?" asked Justice Clement.

"I do," replied the agent of the house.

"How dare you!" shouted both the women; "of course we are not insane. We want our property, and this villain has stolen it from us. But if you will let us go near the house again until we get a lawyer to put us back. You will let us go, won't you, Judge?"

Dr. Jerome Walker was instructed to examine the women as to their sanity and the case was adjourned.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE CHRISTMAS TREE

Donations Wanted for the Festival of Poor Children in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society makes a special plea in behalf of the little ones who are to be entertained by the society Christmas Day. It is the intention of the society to decorate the Christmas tree as prettily as possible, so that it may be a real feast to the eyes of the children, who see so little of the beautiful side of life.

The society, therefore, particularly desires donations of ornaments for the tree. In almost every house there is a box full of old Christmas tree ornaments, which have been used for decorating the trees, but which are now lying useless in some attic or closet. The society received last year a box of ornaments which a fond mother had treasured for thirty years as a souvenir of a child who had admired them on a Christmas tree just before his death.

Those who take an interest in making this a real, merry Christmas for the children are requested to send any spare ornaments they may have to Mrs. Frank Sittig, 378 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

DID HE OFFEND FELLOW-WARDERS?

Mayor-Elect Wurster's Alleged Remark to Cabinetmakers.

Mayor-Elect Wurster of Brooklyn, it is alleged, made a statement Tuesday night that has upset the calculations of his friends in the Nineteenth Ward, where he lives. He is said to have remarked to a committee that called on him in the interest of a Nineteenth Warder for a Cabinet position:

"My present intention is not to give a single Cabinet position to the Nineteenth Ward. It has the Mayor and two Bridge Commissioners now, and should be willing to forego any other claims and step aside in favor of the wards that have nothing."

Among the residents of the Nineteenth Ward whose names have been mentioned for Cabinet places, are William Cullen Bryant, Henry A. Powell, Dr. J. W. Fleming, Peter J. Lauritzen, Nicholas I. Flocken, John Kissel, Oscar Knapp, George P. Jacobs, and John S. McKeon.

ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS

Permanent Organization of New-York State Men—What the Society Would Accomplish.

Thirty-five builders from Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Little Falls, Batavia, and this city met yesterday in the Building Trades Club, in East Twenty-third Street, to perfect a permanent organization of the New-York State Association of Builders.

John L. Hamilton of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange called the convention to order. John J. Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, made an address of welcome after the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church had offered prayer. Isaac A. Hopper, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, also extended a hearty welcome to the delegates.

Chairman Hamilton said that the work before the convention ought to be seriously considered and completed. "Upon us," he said, "is placed the responsibility of so endeavoring to improve many of the conditions which now prevail among builders as fully to demonstrate the value of associated efforts among those of our own calling."

The convention adopted a resolution introduced by Stephen M. Wright of this city, that a permanent organization be formed. The constitution, as prescribed by the National Association of Builders, was adopted unanimously.

"The purpose of the association," the constitution provides, "is to unite the various bodies of the employers of workmen in the building business located in cities or towns, so that objects of importance to such employers, and having special significance within the said State, (New-York,) may be unitedly considered and harmoniously acted upon, and so that greater emphasis and a more complete following of the principles and recommendations of the National association may be secured."

Charles A. Rupp of Buffalo, President of the National association, and W. M. Sayward of Boston, the Secretary, made short addresses.

During a recess of the convention the Board of Management elected Isaac A. Hopper of this city President of the State association, J. Herbert Grant of Rochester Vice President, and J. C. Almendinger of Buffalo Secretary and Treasurer. Brooklyn was decided on as the place for the next convention, Nov. 11, 1896.

President Hopper said that the Lee bill, the building law, and the labor question would chiefly demand the attention of the new association.

WORKMEN FALL FROM SCAFFOLDS

Painter Sass Was Instantly Killed—The Other Accident Did Not Result Fatally.

By the fall of a scaffold on a new office building at 39 Great Jones Street yesterday afternoon Henry Sass, a painter, of 346 West Thirty-seventh Street, was instantly killed, and Joseph Snyder, a workman, who was standing on the sidewalk, was hit by a piece of wood and slightly injured.

Sass and Frederick Haiselsinger had raised a scaffold at the seventh story. The foreman went to the roof to fasten it there while Sass secured the rope at the scaffold. Sass had fixed one end and was busy at the other when the rope slipped through his fingers. The end of the scaffold dropped and Sass fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed.

A similar accident, though not fatal in its result, occurred at the church which is being built at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. John Wolf, an ironworker, was busy on a scaffold about thirty feet from the ground, when he lost his balance, fell to the sidewalk, and was badly hurt. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

AN UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCY

Where the Birth of Twins Would Make a Difference.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A man having an estate valued at $30,000 died. He left surviving him a wife, who was about to become a mother. If she should have a boy she was to get one-third of the estate and the boy two-thirds. If she should have a girl, the woman was to get two-thirds and the girl one-third. Now, she had twins—a boy and a girl. What was each one's share, equally divided?

ISAAC RINGEL and ISADOR WELS.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1895.

Judge David McAdam, when asked for his opinion, said:

"The condition upon which the will depended did not happen, and the deceased must be held in law to have died intestate, and his estate must be disposed of precisely as if he had made no will. If the widow were to take one-third and the boy two-thirds, there would be nothing left for the girl. If the girl took one-third and the widow one-third, there would not be two-thirds for the boy. Nor could the difficulty be avoided by holding that, under the circumstances, the boy could get but one-third, for this would not satisfy the intention of the deceased.

"To demonstrate this: Suppose the widow had given birth to triplet all boys or girls, how could the three join with the widow in taking one-third each? There would not be thirds enough to go around. To hold that the widow took one-third and the boy two-thirds would be to disinherit the girl, when the deceased had expressed his intention that the child to be born, whether male or female, should be provided for.

"Besides, the statute provides that afterborn children left unprovided for by will are not affected by it, and as to them it is precisely the same as if the parent had died intestate. (Smith v. Bierston, 89 N. Y., 555; Luce v. Burchard, 78 Hun., 537; 2 Edm. R. S., p. 65., sec. 49.) Where the main provisions of a will may be upheld by requiring the beneficiaries to make up the interest of the after-born child, that course may be adopted. (Mitchell v. Blain, 5 Paige Ch. R., 588.)

"In this case, however, the will depended for its operation on the possibility of the mother having a child capable of inheriting —not two children. If the contemplated event did not happen, the will could have no legal effect whatever. The portions of the will are so connected as not to admit of separation without subverting the intention of the testator; hence, if part becomes inoperative it fails altogether. Practically there were two other known possibilities not provided for, viz., twins and triplets. In respect to these possibilities, one actually happened. The will as a consequence fails, and the law furnishes one in its place, by which the twins share equally in the father's estate, subject to the mother's legal rights as widow."

MUST PAY POSTAGE IN THE FUTURE

Magazines Will No Longer Be Franked to Enlisted Men on Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The War Department has issued instructions to officers in command of headquarters in the large cities that magazines and periodicals sent to enlisted men at the various forts and posts, which have been contributed by certain societies, clubs, &c., for the benefit of soldiers, cannot be sent unless regular postage is paid upon this matter. For some time past religious organizations and clubs which subscribe for these magazines have, after reading them, turned them over to army officers in the various cities to be sent to enlisted men for their entertainment and benefit. This matter has been forwarded to them under the penalty frank, thus avoiding postage, when the law strictly provides that only matters pertaining to official business can be sent this way.

Free postage on this class of matter in this case has been in vogue under half a dozen Postmaster Generals, but Postmaster General Wilson very recently discovered the violation of the postal laws and informed the War Department of it, with the result of issuing the order already quoted.

Post Office Department officials cannot see under the provisions of the law that free postage should be accorded the soldiers in respect to these periodicals any more than it should be granted to publishers.

No More Delay in Mails.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—For some time past complaints have been received by Postmaster Coveney from business men of delay in mails between New-York and Boston. The delay was said to be due to changes in the time of the arrival and departure of the New-York trains. The Post Office Department was communicated with in relation to the matter, and a dispatch was received to-day stating that there would be no more delays, as the train schedule had been rearranged.

DEMOCRATS LOST GROUND

Large Falling Off in Their Vote in the City of New-Haven.

PARTY REORGANIZATION DEMANDED

Hard Work, It Is Hoped, Will Place the State Outside of the Doubtful Column Before the '96 Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—The town and city election in this city recently attracted attention in every part of Connecticut, for it resulted in a surprise to both Republicans and Democrats, especially the latter. New-Haven is normally a Democratic stronghold, and when the Democrats are harmonious and united, their majority should be in the neighborhood of 3,000 votes. But the election Tuesday, Dec. 3, resulted in a Republican triumph, although the indications prior to the day of the election were such that the Democratic leaders were inclined to the belief that their town ticket would have at least a majority of 1,500 votes.

The fact that the Republicans have won now in the last two town elections has led to speculation among the politicians of both parties in Connecticut as to whether the State hasn't reached a condition politically that puts it in the column of doubtful States in a Presidential campaign. The Democratic leaders, especially those in this city, believe the situation is serious, and that if Connecticut is to keep her place in the Democratic column, a thorough reorganization of the party is necessary right here in the very centre of Democracy.

The leaders since Dec. 3 have been studying the Presidential election returns in 1888 and 1892 for New-Haven, and contrasting them with the figures of the town and city elections in 1894 and 1895, when the Democracy was overwhelmingly defeated. The vote cast for President Cleveland in New-Haven in 1888 was 9,958, and for Gen. Harrison 7,555, the majority for the Democratic standard bearer being 2,403. Four years later, in 1892, the Democrats polled even a better vote, winning for President Cleveland in this town by a majority of 2,942. The total vote for Cleveland was 10,842, and for Harrison, 7,900. That same year, 1892, the Democratic Senatorial nominee for the town of New-Haven was elected by a majority of 3,074 over T. Attwater Barnes, a leading Republican and a prominent business man. On the State ticket, in 1892, the Democrats led with handsome majorities, Gov. Morris winning over Mr. Merwin by 2,848, while John J. Phelan, the Democratic Secretary of State, polled 3,173 more votes than Stiles Judson, Jr., the Republican nominee.

For the past two years there has been a surprising falling off in the Democratic strength in New-Haven, and this fact has led the Republican leaders to believe that Connecticut for the future occupies a position in the column of doubtful Presidential States, instead of its long-time position in the Democratic column. The Democratic leaders subscribe to no such opinion, simply because two town elections have gone astray politically. But, nevertheless, the conservative Democrats have had their thinking caps on since the recent election, and have come to the conclusion that two successive defeats in town contests emphasize the fact that something is wrong somewhere, and that steps should be taken before the National and State elections next year to secure Connecticut to the Democrats beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The Democrats of the place are repeated warnings, well before the masses last year with a town ticket that was objectionable in more ways than one. The ticket represented the wish of a few bosses in the party. The masses had little to say about its preparation. It was overwhelmingly swamped, and not only was the Republican town ticket elected, but the Republican city ticket, the Republicans obtaining absolute control of the Court of Common Council and putting their party men in all the appointive city offices.

Shrewd men who have inquired into the figures representing the strength of the two parties since 1892 estimate that over 3,000 Democrats delined to go to the polls at the recent town election.

The one explanation advanced by those who have been trying to find a good reason for the absence of over 3,000 Democrats from the polls on Dec. 3 is that the indifferent 3,000 were disgusted with the management of the Democratic Party in New-Haven, and will not take any further interest in town and city elections until a new set of leaders is intrusted with the direction of the party.

The same element in leadership that brought disaster on the Democracy is very apt to be in evidence again at the Presidential and State elections in Connecticut in 1896. There are Democrats in New-Haven who hope that Connecticut's position in the Democratic Presidential column may not be disturbed.

PICTURES AT THE ALPHA DELTA PHI

American Painters Show Work at Its Sixth Annual Exhibition.

The pretty house of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, in West Thirty-third Street, was given over yesterday to pictures and the rooms were crowded with visitors. It was the occasion of the sixth annual artists' loan exhibition, held under the auspices of the organization.

Threescore pictures were hung, some seen before, others new, and nearly all were attractive. The Hanging Committee had been generous and eclectic in its choice, and had welcomed the older and younger schools with open arms. T. W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, had a "Difficult Passage," an effect of lamp light on a violin player; Carroll Beckwith, the head of a lady; William A. Coffin, two of his landscapes, one, a brilliant sunset; there were some dainty little bits by W. H. Lippincott, and works by Henry Farrer, James M. Hart, Theodore Robinson, Kruseman Van Etten, Jasper F. Cropsey, J. B. Bristol, and A. F. Bunner.

An excellent landscape by Bruce Crane, one of his most recent efforts, was a snow scene at sunset; Dwight W. Tryon had a capital "December," the winner of the Art Club prize in Philadelphia; two good examples of Leonard Ochtman were "Among the Hills" and "Moonlight Fields"; Rosina Emmett Sherwood showed two works; Harry Watrous, one, and by Irving R. Wiles, there was a broadly brushed in woman, rather queer in pose.

Other works was by Frank Fowler, Francis Day, the brothers Jones, "Buy a Dog," by J. G. Brown; a big moonlight by Blakelock; two charming little panels by C. C. Curran; marines by F. K. M. Rehn, and wood interiors by R. M. Shurtleff. By John La Farge there were some natives of Samoa, "Making Kava," extremely interesting, as is all his work.

TROUBLE FOR A ZEALOUS ALDERMAN

City Official Accused of Violating a Law He Wants Enforced.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Alderman Joseph Miller is Chairman of the License Committee of the Common Council. He is also proprietor of the Park House, on Commercial Avenue.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council he introduced and caused to be passed a resolution calling on the Chief of Police to enforce the liquor law relative to the distinction between wholesale and retail dealers. Now he is under bail, charged with violating the law, in that, it is alleged, he sold a quart of whisky while he had only a retail license and should not have sold a quart.

A number of arrests were made yesterday.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe today on the steamship Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line are Marchioness Pinar del Rio, Count Hermann Zichy, Edmund Kelly, the Rev. Clemens Gruenhalt, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, Mrs. William H. Waring, George Lesphasse, George Brewster, Manuel Carvajal, George P. Davidson, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fischer.

CAPTAIN WAS TWELVE YEARS OLD

His Band of Boy Marauders Filched Systematically in Newark and Wept Copiously When Arrested.

NEWARK, Dec. 11.—There were six weeping and wailing boys before Truant Officer Haynes at Police Headquarters to-day, while in the business office on the ground floor were their fathers or mothers telling how good their children were and what an injustice it was to have them restrained of their liberty because they had gone into the big stores on Broad Street to "look at the Christmas toys."

The boys in question were Michael Fleischman, twelve years old, of 70 Prince Street; Samuel Crook, thirteen, of 71 Prince Street; Benjamin Ulrich, eight, of 98 Morton Street; Solomon Kaiser, ten, of 23 Hayes Street; Max Goldberg, nine, of 37 Charlton Street, and Abraham Leigner, 14, of 96 Prince Street. The boys were not recorded as prisoners, although they are accused of being a gang of young shoplifters which plies its vocation after school hours in the crowded stores. The boys have a mania for stealing toys.

The arrest of the boys was brought about in a peculiar way. Last night Patrolman Welch was accosted on Broad Street by the Crook boy, who was crying. He told Welch that he had been struck on the nose by Fleischman because he had failed to steal something while making a tour with the other boys through L. S. Plaut & Co.'s "Bee Hive." Welch, after learning Crook's name and address, decided that the best thing to do was to capture the others. They were pointed out to him at a distance, and after following them for several blocks he arrested all but Leigner, who was found today.

Policeman Welch marched his prisoners to Police Headquarters, where they were turned over to Truant Officer Haynes. The boys told conflicting stories at first, but gradually they admitted that they had gone into the store to steal under the captaincy of Fleischman, although Leigner was the real leader. Fleischman and Ulrich were the only two boys who stole anything last night, and Ulrich says that he stole a harmonica because he feared Fleischman's wrath.

After a good lecture by Judge Mott, the boys, with the exception of Leigner and Fleischman, were allowed to go home with their parents. These two may be committed to the City Home.

Fleischman had four harmonicas, a football, two small rubber balls, and a decorated egg, which had been stolen from the "Bee Hive." Leigner denied that he had ever been with the band, and the boys nearly came to blows in the courtroom.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING A GRAVE

John Pearl Gifford, a Student at Dartmouth, Arrested on a Charge of Stealing Murdock's Body.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 11.—John Pearl Gifford, a medical student, is in custody under suspicion of being connected with the recent grave robbery at Norwich, Vt. He was arrested last evening at Norwich by State Attorney Enright of Windsor, Vt., and Sheriff Spofford of Springfield, Vt. He is a student at Dartmouth. The evening before the robbery the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity held a banquet at Newton Inn, Norwich, and Gifford, with S. D. Snow and John O'Donnell, acted as waiters. Their companions left for Hanover at 1:45 by team, but they started on foot.

O'Donnell returned to the hotel at 3 A. M., and asked for a team to take his companions home. A long black express wagon was given him. He was gone about an hour, and, on his return, the horse was quite wet. The tailboard of the wagon was down, and the blanket had been used for something. After carrying his companions home, O'Donnell returned the team and spent the night at Newton Inn. The horse is a large animal, and his hoofs match the prints in the snow, while the trail across the field where the body was dragged shows that three men participated in the crime.

The State Attorney and Sheriff arrived in Norwich last evening and Gifford, who was acting as waiter at another fraternity banquet, was placed under arrest. He asserts that he can produce evidence that will exonerate him.

Snow has not yet been placed under arrest, and the whereabouts of O'Donnell is unknown. Harriet Murdock, the eldest daughter of Mr. Murdock, on being notified of the theft of her father's body Monday, went into a swoon, and at last accounts she was still unconscious.

State Attorney Enright found the stolen body of Murdock in Hanover, and it was again buried to-night in the family lot at Norwich, Vt.

WOMAN'S WORK AT ATLANTA

Catalogue of the Exhibits of Women Law Students and Musicians Prepared by Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Moderate Trading at Generally Lower Prices.

BETTER CROP REPORTS AND REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower —Cotton Depressed— Coffee Steady.

The Government crop report had the most influence on the grain market, and caused considerable unloading by local longs, and lower prices at the close. Provisions were lower, through the exceptionally heavy receipts of swine. Cotton was moderately active at lower prices. Coffee made a slight gain on local buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	69¾@	69¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¼@	22¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	7½@	7½
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western steam	@	5.45
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	24 @	27
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14¾@	..
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Copper, lake	10.65 @	..
Lead	3.25 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened quiet and unchanged, but lost ⅛@⅜c, and closed weak on the Government crop estimate of 286,000,000 bushels, with only a local trade.... Spot was easier and less active. Sales, 144,000 bushels Spring, for export, on private terms, with 4½c asked. At the close: No. 2 red, 4½@4¾c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅝@2c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½@3⅝c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at May price to ⅛c over; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 3¼@3½c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 77,207 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 100,780 bushels; receipts, 283,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 283,404 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and easier on expected freer receipts, with the close easy at ⅛@⅜c decline....Spot was easier and in lighter demand. Sales, 72,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 35⅜c, elevator; 56,000 bushels do at 36⅛@36¼c, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels yellow on private terms....Receipts, 107,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 316,050 bushels....Clearances hence, 14,060 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 371,814 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull but steady, at unchanged prices to ¼c decline....Spot were easier and in light demand....Sales, 31,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24¼c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c; No. 3, 22¼@22¾c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 23c; track white, 25@28½c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 40,800 bushels....Exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	119,000	66⅛@66 9-16	66⅛
January	.....	@	66¾
March	330,000	68⅝@68⅞	68⅝
May	2,460,000	67¾@68½	67⅞
June	.....	@ ..	67
July	.....	@ ..	68
Total	2,900,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	50,000	34½@34⅝	34½
January	90,000	34¼@34⅜	34¼
May	210,000	35 @35⅛	35
Total	350,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	.....	@ ..	22¾
January	.....	@ ..	23
February	10,000	23½@ ..	23¾
May	35,000	24¼@24⅞	24⅞
No. 2 white—			
January	.....	.. @ ..	24¾
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—Market very steady, with demand only moderate. Sales, 14,800 bbls, including of City Mills, 7,000 bbls patents and 2,000 bbls straights; at quotations; 650 sacks No. 2 Spring, $2.20; 1,200 bbls Spring patents, $3.50; 1,000 bbls Winter patents, $3.70@$3.75; 2,400 bbls Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50, and 900 bbls clears, $3.25@$3.35....Arrivals, 15,344 bbls and 22,341 sacks; exports, 8,228 bbls and 4,027 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 38,957 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.40@$2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.70@2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; Winter wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand light at steady prices. Sales, 300 bbls. Quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41½@41¾c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices, for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 95c; yellow, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 90@60½c; middlings, 65@70c; thirds, 100@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50 spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position of the market was unchanged. Limited dullness prevailed here, both from home and export sources, while prices were steadily held, and decided firmness on reserved offerings at the South. Sales here of 150 bbls off-grade yellow at 28c, with firmer yellow at 29c, while crude in barrels was offered at 26c. Crude in bulk at the mills ranged from 21c to 22c. LINSEED was steady in price on moderate demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. I at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady, with 52@52½c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Oil opened $1.50½; highest, $1.55; lowest, $1.50; closed, $1.56 offered. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.48.

OIL CITY, Dec. 11.—Oil opened $1.50½; highest, $1.55½ bid; lowest, $1.50; closed $1.55½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—About the largest day's supplies of hogs for the season was the record at the West, or 106,000 head, against 68,000 head same time last year. They were more than the packers could stand, for which prices yielded 12½@15c for pork; 2½@5 points for lard, and 5@7½ points for bacon. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as large again, or 44,000 head. There was a good movement going on steadily in the products, but the packers were able to get hogs cheap, and were anxious to move the various cuts freely.

LARD—The West was down 2½@5 points on the large hog receipts, with December closing at 5.07½c; January was 5.20@5.22½c, closing at 5.20c; May, 5.42½@5.47½c, closing at 5.42½@5.45c. Here there was a decline to 5.45c for cash, with 350 tcs taken at that, but a good deal of indifference among buyers. Of tank lard, sales of 2 cars at 5.12½c. No November option was nominal, 5.45c. City steam was lower, with 5c bid and 5.10c asked. Sales of 60 tcs. Refined was slow and weak; Continent, 5.90c; South American, 6.30c; compound, 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—The West was 12½ to 15c lower, and showed free offerings under the liberal hog supplies and their lower prices, with December closing at $7.65; January was $8.30 to $8.45, closing at $8.30; May from $8.67½ to $8.82½, closing at $8.67½@$8.70. Here there was a weak and dull market, with sales of 150 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Was depressed, with a decline of 5@7½ points for short ribs at the West, where December closed at 4.17½c; January was at 4.17½c to 4.22½c, closing at 4.17½@4.20c; May at 4.42½@ bid to 4.47½c, closing at 4.42½c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was a light run of trading, with prices unsettled and favoring buyers. Sales of 70 tcs bellies, on private terms. City cutmeats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅛c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7⅝c.

BEEF—Was slow and steady in price. Sales of 400 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were held firm, with light demand; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here about steady in price. Receipts at the West, 106,378 head; same time last year, 68,029 head. Chicago—Receipts, 51,000 head; slow; fully 5c lower; $3.30@$3.55 left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 7,300 head; active; $3@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 11,000 head; lower; $3@$3.45. Omaha—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.20@$3.35. Pittsburg—Very dull; $3.50@$3.80. Milwaukee—Receipts, 9,000 head; $3.25@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.30@$3.42½. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.50@$3.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.55. Quotations here were 4⅝c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4⅞c for 160 lb, 5c for 150 lb, 5⅛c for 120 lb, and 5¼@5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was an easy and dull market, with little disposition to buy so close to a new year, while supplies were increasing materially over the West and the soap business was slack. A lot of 50 hhds city was sold for export at 4⅛c, but at the close the same was the best bid from the home trade, with 4¼c asked. Of country-made, sales of 25,000 lb at 4⅛@4⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continued dull, and was interesting only in the nervousness over the large holdings at the West and the outcome in consideration of the materially modified business in compound lard. At the West there were sellers at 5¾c, and hardly a disposition to pay over 5c for large lots. Here 5c was bid from the lard refiners and 5¼c asked. At the close sales of 75,000 lb city for export at 5¼c. In lard stearine, absence of business, and 6c quoted, nominal, for Western. In oleo oil, at Rotterdam, Harrison sold at 44 florins, and 800 tcs Armour at 41 florins.

COFFEE.

COFFEE—Contracts opened quiet and unchanged, but closed quiet and unchanged to 10 points off, through local realizing, with a moderate business. Havre was quiet at ¼f advance to ½f decline, and Hamburg barely steady at unchanged prices to ¼pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 14½c for No 7. Sales, 1,800 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Central American on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 11.95c, 1,000 bags at 11.90c, 1,000 bags. Between Calls and Close.—March, 250 bags at 13.40c, 500 bags at 13.45c; May, 250 bags at 12.80c, 500 bags at 12.90c, 250 bags at 12.85c; July, 1,750 bags at 12.45c; September, 1,500 bags at 11.90c, 1,750 bags at 11.95c; total, 6,750 bags. Exchange—150 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for March; January, 1897—750 bags at 11.65c; total for day, 10,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.65@13.70c; February, 13.45@13.55c; March, 13.45@13.50c; April, 13.30@13.35c; May, 13.15@13.20c; June, 12.55@12.65c; July, 12.40@12.50c; August, 12.05@12.15c; September, 11.90@12c; October, 11.80@11.90c; November, 11.70@11.80c; December, 13.65@13.75c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	260,591
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,140
Total stock in New-York to-day	253,437
Total stock in Baltimore	21,832
Deliveries yesterday	254—21,578
Total stock in New-Orleans	56,391
Deliveries yesterday	920—55,471
	77,049
Total stock in United States	330,486
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 10	48,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 10	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 10	76,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	27,000
	179,000
Total	509,486
Same time in 1894	476,482

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 5...1.35 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 20½@21c; Macassar—Flinoor, 20@24¾c; Para, 21½@21½c; Maracaibo, 16½@17½c; Bocono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19¼c; Cucuta, 17½@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Guiana, 17¾@18½c; Bucaramanga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17¼@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active on local account, with prices influenced by the weakness in Liverpool and local realizing. The close was barely steady at 15 points decline....Spot was quiet and 1-16c lower. Sales, 181 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¾c. Quotations are for cotton landed at Southern ports, usually not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ¾c on; strict good middling, 1⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1⅛c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 1-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 1⅜c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
December	8.20@8.21	8.30	8.20	800
January	8.22@ ..	8.37	8.22	60,500
February	8.27@8.28	8.43	8.27	5,700
March	8.32@8.33	8.48	8.32	121,600
April	8.37@8.38	8.52	8.37	3,900
May	8.41@8.42	8.57	8.41	21,600
June	8.43@8.44	8.61	8.50	1,500
July	8.46@8.47	8.59	8.47	1,100
August	8.47@8.48	8.64	8.48	2,600
September	8.18@8.22	..	..	..
October	8.06@8.07	8.15	8.09	1,100
November	8.07@8.08	8.12	8.07	700
Total				221,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7895	9320	5140	10200	..	..
N. Orleans	17814	16129	19074	17321	..	..
Mobile	1030	2215	924	1433	..	..
Savannah	4364	4663	6879	5080	..	..
Charleston	1136	2234	2322	2655	..	..
Wilmington	151	901	1178	897	..	..
Norfolk	2519	3437	2453	2373	..	..
Baltimore			708		..	..
New-York		1982	1012		..	..
Boston	205	885	457	714	..	..
Philadelphia	47	350	108	194	..	..
West Point	549	1223	3035	477	..	..
Total	36760	43402	43358	41454	..	..
This day last week	38055	38260	45216	38218	25510	27055
This day last year	47114	62700	57080	55886	47182	57526

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate and demand light, with prices firm....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@12c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 24@35c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand very fair and at full prices....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3½@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3½@3¾c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was steady and in moderate demand. Sales, 4,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, 3¼c, and 71 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c....Refined steady and moderately active....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼@3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¼@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed the commission of 5-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅜c; granulated, 4⅜@4¼c; standard A, 4¼c; off A, ¼ 3-16@4¼c; softs, 9 11-16@4 5-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 7,911 pks was at barely steady prices for Formosa, with other grades steady, including: Moyune—187 pks Hyson, 7½@35½c; 819 pks Young Hyson, 20@28c; 829 pks Imperial, 20@25½c; 400 pks Gunpowder, 32@9½c. Ping Suey—56 pks Young Hyson, 9½@8¾c; 448 pks Imperial, 11@8¼c; 2,182 pks Gunpowder, 22½@7¼c. Japan—227 pks pan fried, 19½@11½c; 51 pks basket do, 17½@16c; 25 pks Capers, 17½c; 200 pks Congou, 15@8¼c; 28 pks India and O. Pekoe, 16½@13½c. Oolong—370 pks Foochow, 12½@8½c; 664 pks Amoy, 10c@8¼c; 2,010 pks Formosa, 26@14c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Buyers are showing small interest at present, but receipts are light, and sellers do not feel like making further important concessions. There is, however, rather a heavy tone, and buyers might secure some favors if they would talk business on good-sized lines. Green peas steady but quiet. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.57½; do, pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, turtle soup, $1.50 @$1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, limas, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign medium, old, $1.05@ $1.15; green peas, bbls, 85c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Fine grades are firm, with the supply about equal to the demand.... Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 19@26c; Western, 17@27c; do, extra, 27c; do, June, 16@22c; State dairy, 12@22c; Western, imitation creamery, 13@21c; do, factory, 9@ 18c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy is held with confidence. Demand fair, as made up of small lots.... State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@ 10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—A moderate inquiry for fancy, which continue firm, under light offerings. ....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 22@28c; do, fair to good, 24@26c; Western, fresh, fancy, 24c; do, fair to good, 21@ 23½c; refrigerator, 17@20c; do, case, $3.75 @$4.50; limed, Western, 17@17½c; do, in case, $3.75@$4.25; Southern, 21@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are still in moderate supply, and red fruit holds steady under export demand, but local trade is quieter, and Greenings show some weakness. Grapes dull and weak. Cranberries in steady demand and strong. Florida oranges steady for the small arrivals. Fancy grape fruit wanted. We quote: Apples, Spys, Northern, Winter, $2.50@$3; State, King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Greening, $1.75 @$2.50; do, Baldwin, $2@$2.75; up-river, Winter sorts, $1.50@$2; Southern, red, $1.50 @$3; Western, Ben Davis, $1.75@$2.25; pears, Eastern, bushel boxes, $1@$3; grapes, State, Catawba and Concord, per small basket, 8@11c; bulk stock, per lb, 1@1½c; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy large, per bbl, $10.50@$11.50; do, good to fine, $8@$10; Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.65; oranges, California, navels, per box, $4@$4.50; do, seedlings, $3@$3.50; do, Florida, $3.50@$5; grape fruit, $5@$6. DRIED—A quiet trade is passing in evaporated apples, but supplies come forward slowly, and there is a steady feeling. Sun-dried apples without change and demand price. Chops wanted, and cores and skins of prime quality would sell fairly. Peaches move only in a jobbing way. Raspberries quiet and easy. Cherries, huckleberries, and blackberries dull. California fruits steady. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7½c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, quarters, 3½@4½c; chops, 2½@2¾c; cores and skins, 1@1¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 19½ @20c; do sun-dried, 18@18½c; cherries, 8@ 10c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; huckleberries, 6c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—LIVE—Receipts, fifteen cars of Western. Prime heavy fowls were in good demand and higher, but other poultry showed no improvement. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@8½c; chickens, per lb, 6c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 6½@7½c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—While receipts of Western dressed poultry continues very small and as yet very little improvement in the demand, still with continued cold, favorable weather, holders appear to have a little more confidence in the situation and encouraged in the hope that the worst is over, and inclined to hold choice fresh receipts. Little steadiness, but no material improvement can be expected until the large accumulations here are worked down. Choice Western dry picked turkeys are quotable at 10@10½c, and something exceptional might be strained a fraction higher, but for bulk of offerings under have to be accepted. Iced poultry neglected, with 9@10c for turkeys, and 7@8c the extremes. Choice fresh dry picked chickens and fowls held a trifle steadier, but average lots here and arriving are freely offered at 7@8c. Choice ducks firm, and choice geese steady. We quote: Dry picked turkeys, near-by, 12@13c; do, Western, choice, 10@10½c; do, poor to good, 6@9c; fowls, State and Western, 7½@8¼c; do, chickens, 7½@9c; Philadelphia, chickens, 10@14c; ducks, Maryland, 12@13c; do, Western, 9@10c; geese, Maryland, 10@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; iced packed turkeys, 6@9c; fowls and chickens, 7@8c; ducks, 7@ 12c; geese, 7@9c; old cocks, 5c. GAME—Grouse very scarce and higher. Partridges plenty and dull. Quail in fair supply, but choice birds steady. A lot of frozen English snipe and Western dow birds sold at extreme prices. Venison in moderate supply and firm. Rabbits about steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@ $1; do, Western, 35@50c; grouse, per pair, $1.30@$1.50; quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@ $2; do, frozen, $1.75@$2; venison, saddles, per lb, 16@18c; do, whole deer, 10@13c; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; do, jacks, 50@75c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady and moderately active at former rates; Sweets quiet and weak. Onions in fair demand; steady for prime. ....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 80c@$1; Jersey, 80@90c; sweets, $2@ $4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$4; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, bbl, $2 @$8; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; string beans, orate, 50c@$2; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $1.75@$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts to-day are moderate, and with a good demand market is firm and high. Straw scarce, and favoring sellers in prices. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, prime timothy, 92½@95c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; straw, long rye, 65@75c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, oat, 40@45c; do, wheat, 35@40c.

HOPS—A weak market and a dull trade. State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7 @10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@6c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3@4½c.

HIDES—Market entirely nominal and prices unchanged....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Demand moderate, with prices steady. Buenos Ayres, non-slicks heavy to light, 24c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c. Oak—Dressed backs, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin steady at 13.85c. Copper quiet at 10.65c. Lead easier at 3.25c. Spelter weak at 3.40c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market steadier, but very quiet. Southern regular, 27½c; machine-made barrels, 27¾c.

ROSIN—Demand light, with prices steady. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Turpentine firm at 24¼c; receipts, 12 casks. Rosin, good strained, firm at $1.20@1.25; receipts, 496 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 582 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was held firmly, with demand fair. Engagements: To Hamburg, 1 load grain at 47½ pfennigs; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to the Mediterranean, private terms; Norwegian steamer, West India time charter, two or three months, £400 per month; Norwegian steamer, West India time charter, two months, £375 per month; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, 28s 9d; ship, coal, Baltimore to San Francisco, $6; British bark, general cargo, hence to Port Elizabeth, 15s; Norwegian bark, 5,000 bbls lubricating oil and wax, hence to London, 2s and 15s, respectively; German ship, chalk, London to Philadelphia, 7s 6d; German ship, chalk, Fowey to Philadelphia, 7s 6d; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Havanna, 4 or about $1.50, and back from Tampa to Baltimore or Carteret with phosphate rock, private terms; British bark, general cargo, hence to Point-a-Pitre, private terms; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.50; two schooners, lumber, Savannah to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, lumber, Charleston to Bridgeport, $5; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Baltimore, private terms, coal out from Philadelphia; schooner, kiln-dried lumber, Washington, N. C., to New-York, $4; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 82½c; British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John, N. B., 70c; schooner, general cargo, hence to Ceara, private terms; British brig, general cargo, hence to Bahia, private terms; brig, salt, Turk's Island to Boston, 6½c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The morning hours of today's session of the Board of Trade were principally devoted to the discussion of the sensation of the hour—the suspension of F. J. Kennett of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. from the privileges of the board for five years as a penalty for having had business relations with a prominent bucket shop. Trading in wheat was almost entirely neglected while the theme was uppermost, but about noon the regular business was resumed exclusively, and prices sold off under offerings of "long" wheat by prominent local holders who had accumulated lines on the way up from 60c to 63c, and were averaging their losses and profits to-day. The Government report, which was issued yesterday, was interpreted bullishly by traders, but it was not possessed of sufficient force to sustain values. Cables, both from Liverpool and the Continent, were unsatisfactory to bulls, quotations being either lower or unchanged. Receipts in the Northwest were 771 cars, against 883 cars in last Wednesday's report, and 771 cars a year ago. Chicago received 292 cars, and inspected out 96,314 bushels. Export clearances were moderate at 246,662 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 61¾c to 61⅝c, sold between 62@62⅛c, and 61@61¼c, closing at 61¼@ 61⅜c—⅜@¾c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and ⅛c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,005,158 bushels; shipments, 301,570 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 309,940 bushels; shipments, 100,700 bushels.

CORN—The opening on corn was noticeably firm by comparison with the tone of wheat at the same time. Some talk of the interior movement being retarded by bad weather was heard, which possibly induced some buying. The clearances at the seaboard, when announced later, gave additional reason for firmness, but the weakness, which became conspicuous in wheat about noon, effectually overcome the beneficial results of previous information. Receipts were 300 cars, and 144,779 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were steady. Export clearances amounted to 564,607 bushels. May corn opened at 28⅝c, sold between 28¾c and 28⅝ @28¾c, closing at 28⅝c, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was firm early, but later became weak and declined ¼c. Receipts at principal Western points, 582,605 bushels; shipments, 474,202 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 347,557 bushels.

OATS—In acknowledgment of the strength exhibited by corn early, oats opened firm, but, in sympathy with everything else, declined before the close. There was no news and very little business. Several prominent scalpers sold moderately, and some "shorts" covered up. Receipts were 146 cars, and nothing was inspected from store. Cash oats were steady to firm early, but closed weak and ¼c lower.

RYE—There were some orders for free-on-board rye, and the feeling, therefore, was strong, but the speculative market was dull. Receipts were 9 cars, and 15,985 bushels were taken from store. No. 2 on the regular market was 35½c. Sample sales were made at 35c for No. 3 and at 37@37½c for No. 2. May sold at 39½c. December was 35c nominal, and January 36c nominal.

BARLEY—Steady. All kinds of barley were salable, but the common and choice grades were mostly called for. Medium grades were easy. Common to good sold from 22c to 30c, and choice to fancy at 32@40c. Receipts were 55 cars.

PROVISIONS—The business in product was not any better than has been, and prices were worse. Hogs being lower, affected the trade unfavorably at the start, and the weakness of wheat acted in a depressing manner on all. Packers sold moderately. Closing prices were 12¼@15c lower for May pork, 5c lower for May lard, and 7½c lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were quiet. Liverpool was 6d lower on bacon and 3d lower on hams. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was fairly active and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 186 cars; corn, 454 cars; oats, 164 cars; hogs, 45,000 head.

FREIGHTS—A little grain was offered on the basis of 3c for corn to Buffalo, but no charters were made.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec	58¾@..	58¾@..	57⅝@..	57½@57⅝
Jan	58¾@..	58¾@..	57⅝@..	57¾@57⅞
May	61¾@61¾	62 @62⅛	61 @61⅛	61¼@61⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec	25¾@..	25¾@..	25¾@..	25¾@..
Jan	25¾@..	26 @26⅛	25½@..	26 @..
May	28⅜@..	28⅝@..	28⅜@28⅜	28¾@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec	17⅛@..	17⅛@..	17⅛@..	17⅛@..
May	19¾@19¾	19¾@20	19¾@..	19¾@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Dec	$7.65	$7.65	$7.65	$7.65
Jan	8.42½	8.45	8.30	8.30
May	8.82½	8.82½	8.67½	8.70
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½
Jan	5.22½	5.22½	5.20	5.20
May	5.45	5.47½	5.42½	5.42½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec	4.17½	4.17½	4.17½	4.17½
Jan	4.22½	4.22½	4.17½	4.20
May	4.45

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation in the Industrials Resuming Normal Proportions.

THE RAILWAY LIST CONTINUES QUIET

Western Union's Favorable Statement —A Million Gold for Shipment —Railway Earnings More Favorable.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The movement in the industrials has about resumed normal proportions. Tobacco still leads the group, the trading in it to day amounting to about one-fourth of the day's total transactions. It moved between 68⅝ and 72½, and closed at 71⅝, a net gain of ⅛. The Directors of the company to-day formally ratified the action of the managers in reference to the passing of the February dividend on the common and declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred. It now seems possible that the Stock Exchange Governors will cause an investigation of the peculiar methods of the management, and that the organization of a protective committee will not be necessary to accomplish the purpose in view. Those responsible for the passing of the dividend weeks before the usual time defend their course on the ground that they acted in the best interests of all concerned in making the announcement the moment it had been decided on. It is also asserted that all the Directors, except one, who was out of town, approved the action and declared that it was necessary because of the sharp competition which has recently arisen. Nothing, however, is said about the competition having been invited through the invasion of the plug tobacco field after an attempt to secure the control of the plug factories had failed, nor is there reference to the fact that Directors of the company were short of the stock in Wall Street. Neither is explanation given why certain Directors, as late as Friday last, the date upon which the action of the managers was agreed upon, assured their friends in the Street that talk of the passing of the dividend was "bosh."

Sugar and Leather preferred were about equally active, and although somewhat irregular, closed each a point higher. There was nothing new concerning either property. The Sugar men are confident that there will be no adverse legislation at this session of Congress. Chicago Gas moved between 67⅜ and 68¼, and closed at 68⅛, a net loss of ⅛ on sales of about 10,500 shares. Consolidated Gas scored a further net advance of 3 points, to 157, having at one time sold at 159. Western Union was strong all day on its satisfactory showing for the December quarter.

The railway list was very quiet. Reading was exceptionally active, and sold down to 7⅝, but rallied to 8½, the same price as yesterday's close. Union Pacific was also weak, closing at 7¼, a net loss of a point. The weakness in both was on selling by London and local traders, and was based on the certainty of very heavy reorganization assessments in both cases. The Grangers were fractionally lower. St. Paul's earnings for the first week in December showed an increase of $84,330, an amount much less than had been looked for. The total engagements for to-morrow's German steamer amounted to $1,000,000. There was also withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury $200,000 for shipment to Cuba. Railway earnings were as a rule good. Denver and Rio Grande gained $10,000, Missouri Pacific $45,000, and Kansas and Texas $11,358, in the first week in December. The increase in Kansas and Texas indicates that that road has turned the corner.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was firmly held, but without change in quotations. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months, and 3½@4 per cent for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $90,937,736; balances, $4,698,309; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $170,476.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66@66½. There was a sale of 2,000 ounces at 66½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 29 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$89,920,638
Imports for the same period	25,148,708
Net exports	$61,771,929
Net exports to date, 1894	60,604,055
Net exports to date, 1893	9,082,055
Net exports to date, 1892	53,418,698

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were at $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅝@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and generally higher. The Reading general 4s were heavily dealt in. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute 1st	1
Desmoines, Mt. F. & D. 4s	1
Detroit Gas 1st	1½
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	1
Missouri Pacific con.	1
St. Louis & Southwest. 1st	1
St. P. 1st., W. & M. 5s	1½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st	1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	1⅝
Kansas Pacific, cen. t. r	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $8,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½@112⅝, and $10,000 5s, registered, at 115⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111	111½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	115	115⅝
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1866	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $500 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 100.

LISTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange listed the following securities today:

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company, $375,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, making the amount listed $1,367,000.

Terre Haute Electric Railway Company, $501,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-year gold bonds of 1914.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148¾	148¾	148¼	148¾	147	150	20
American Cotton Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	18	18½	200
American Cotton Oil pf	67	67	67	67	66	67	135
*American Sugar Refineries	105⅞	106½	104⅞	106⅜	106⅛	106½	30,446
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	99⅜	100	156
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	94½	95½	80
American Tobacco	71	72½	69¾	71⅝	71⅝	71⅞	51,957
American Tobacco pf	100½	101½	99	99	98	99½	1,295
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10½	6,277
*A., T. & S. F. pf. when iss.	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25⅜	26½	150
Baltimore & Ohio	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	51	410
B. & O. Southwestern pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4½	6½	115
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	54⅝	55	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅜	326
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾	47½	100
Chicago Gas, t. r	68⅜	69¼	67⅝	68⅛	68⅛	68⅜	10,410
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82½	82¾	82⅜	82⅝	82½	82⅝	2,220
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅜	107⅜	104	104	104	104¼	1,010
C., M. & St. Paul	75¼	75¼	74⅜	75	74⅜	75⅛	3,001
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128½	129½	128½	128⅞	128½	129	258
Chi., R. I. & Pac	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½	73¾	1,545
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	40¾	41	40¾	41	40½	41	200
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	94	96½	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	30¼	30	30¼	30¼	31	330
Consolidated Gas Co	155	159	153	157	156½	158	2,790
Delaware & Hudson	128¾	129⅞	128¾	129⅞	..	..	461
Del., Lack. & Western	168	168	168	168	164⅜	166	12
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46½	46¾	409
Dis. & C. F., all in. pd	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19½	18⅞	19¼	210
General Electric	30¾	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	31	31⅜	510
Great Northern pf	116	116	116	116	117	122	100
Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	96½	98	3
Illinois Steel Company	71⅜	71⅞	71⅛	71⅜	69	71	82
Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	34	36	100
Laclede Gas	23	23⅜	23	23⅛	23	23¼	600
Laclede Gas pf	83¼	84	83¼	84	84	85½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¼	74	72	74	73½	74	17
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150¼	150¼	150¼	151	500
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd	17	18¼	17	17½	17	18	300
Louisville & Nashville	52½	52½	52⅜	52½	52¼	52½	750
Lou., New-Albany & Chi	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	9	9¼	200
Manhattan Con	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	780
*Metropolitan Traction	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	109	300
Mexican National ctfs	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	2	100
Michigan Peninsula Car pf	57	57	57	57	..	..	50
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅜	22½	23	500
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	83	83	83	83	83¾	84¼	25
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	53	53¾	52½	53⅜	53½	54	500
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	66	68	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13¼	13	13	13	13¼	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30	30½	29⅝	30¼	30¼	30½	816
Missouri Pacific	29½	29¾	29¼	29½	29	29⅝	510
*National Lead Co	29⅝	29¾	29¾	29⅞	30	30¾	100
*National Lead Co. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	88	89½	10
National Linseed Oil	22½	22½	22½	22½	22	23	100
New-Jersey Central	106	106½	106	106⅜	106⅜	106½	500
New-York Central	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	100¼	483
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	73	73	73	73	72	73	200
N. Y., Susquehanna & West.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	10½	10¾	200
N. Y. Sus. & West. pf	30½	31	30¾	31	31	31½	900
Norfolk & Western	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2½	3	500
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	480
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	4	4½	100
Northern Pacific pf	15	15	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	1,310
Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	15	15¼	100
Pacific Mail	32	32	29½	31⅛	31⅛	31¾	5,560
Philadelphia & Reading	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	8⅜	8½	23,470
Pullman Palace Car Co	163	163	163	163	162	165	155
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	6	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	10½	11	910
Southern Pacific	22	22½	21⅜	22¼	22	22⅜	400
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	819
Southern Railway pf	33	33¼	33	33¼	33½	33¾	315
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	31½	31⅜	5,065
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9¼	351
Union Pacific	7½	7½	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¾	2,220
U. S. Cordage	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	100
U. S. Cordage gtd	27	27	27	27	26	28	100
United States Express	42	42	42	42	42	47	10
*United States Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅝	110
*United States Leather pf	61½	64	61½	62⅜	62¼	62⅝	29,970
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94	94	94	94½	530
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅝	30
Wabash pf	18	18	17⅝	18	17⅞	18	1,010
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	88⅝	89¼	6,498
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	100
Total sales							204,603

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	66½	66½	66½	66½	66	66½	2,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Breece	.24	.25	.24	.25	..	..	1,000
Brunswick	.13	.13	.13	.13	..	..	100
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	..	..	100
Phoenix of Arizona	.09	.09	.08	.08	..	..	700
Total sales							1,900

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Col, H V & Tol 5s	M, L, S & W Ext 5s	Pac of Mo 1st 4s
11,000 ..... 70¼	2,000 86	1,000 ..... 112½	3,000 ..... 103½
Atch, Top & S F 4s	D M, & Ft D 1st 4s	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	People's G & C Chi
Trust Receipts	1,000 85	11,000 ..... 60¾	2d Gtd 6s
58,000 ..... 77¼	Detroit Gas Co 5s	1,000 ..... 60¾	11,000 103
5,000 77	3,000 ..... 77¼	6,000 ..... 60⅝	Phil & R Defd Inc
13,000 ..... 77½	2,000 ..... 77¼	Mo Pac 1st Con	35,000 ..... 1⅛
Atch, Top & S F	5,000 ..... 77½	1,000 97	Pitts & West 1st
Gen 4s	Dul & Iron R 1st	1,000 98	3,000 81
When Issued	2,000 ..... 102¾	Mobile & O, G M 4s	Rio Grande W 1st
20,000 80	Dul, So S & Atl 5s	1,000 67	5,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 79¾	1,000 ..... 89½	N, C & St L 1st	St L, A & T H 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 79½	5,000 100	4,000 133	1,000 ..... 103½
Atch, Top & S F	East Tenn, Va & Ga	N, C & St L Con	St L & Iron M 5s
Adjustment 4s	Con Gold 5s	15,600 103	6,000 83
When Issued	4,000 ..... 108½	N Y Cent 1st Coup	St L S W 1st
5,000 ..... 48½	Edison Elec Ill Co	5,000 ..... 123½	1,000 ..... 69¼
Atch, Top & S F 2d	of Brooklyn 1st	N Y Cent Deb 5s	3,000 70
3-4s, Class A,	2,000 ..... 110½	5,000 108	St L S W 2d Inc
Trust Co Certfs	Erie Con Gold 7s	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	10,000 ..... 25½
1st Instlmt Pd	5,000 141	1,000 ..... 102¼	25,000 26
35,000 ..... 20¾	Erie 3d Mortgage	2,000 ..... 102⅜	5,000 ..... 26¼
10,000 ..... 20⅝	1,000 ..... 111½	N Y, N H & H 4s	St L, Van & T H 1st
10,000 ..... 20¾	1,000 112	Con Deb Certfs	1,000@3 106
16,000 20	Ev & Ind 1st Con	7,500 ..... 137¼	Savannah & West 1st
10,000 ..... 20¼	1,000 90	6,000 ..... 137½	Trust Co Certfs
12,000 ..... 20⅜	Flint & P M 5s	N Y, O & W Con 5s	51,000 ..... 65½
Atlantic & Pac Inc	3,000 93	2,000 108	Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000 ..... 2⅜	Gal, Har & San An	Nor Pac 1st Coup	3,000 85
Austin & N W 1st	Mex & P 1st 5s	10,000@20F 118	So Yuba Wat Co 6s
8,000 91	10,000 ..... 93½	Nor Pac 3d Coup	5,000 103
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	H & Tex Con, G M 4s	13,000 ..... 71¾	South P of Cal 5s
2,000 ..... 104½	1,000 70	Nor Pac Con 5s	Consolidated
Baltimore & Ohio 5s	Kan Pacific 1st Con	10,000 ..... 36⅝	5,000 ..... 92¼
1885-1925	Trust Co Certfs	10,000 ..... 36⅞	7,000 92
1,000 110	2,000 ..... 77½	2,000 ..... 36⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s
B'way & 7th Avenue	Kansas Pacific 6s	Trust Co Certfs	9,000 96
1st Con 5s	Denver Division	1,000 ..... 36½	1,000 ..... 95⅞
1,000 ..... 114¼	Assented	Nor Pac Terml 1st	Terml R R Assn
4,000 114	25,000 112	10,000 ..... 106¾	of St L Con 5s
5,000 ..... 114⅜	L, S & M So 1st Cou	Nor Pac & Mon 1st	10,000 103
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	6,000 117	Trust Receipts	Tex & N O Con 5s
1,000 ..... 134½	L, S & M So 1st Reg	1,000 ..... 31¼	10,000 ..... 95⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st	25,000@3 ..... 114½	Ohio Southern 1st	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 103¾	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	7,000 ..... 92½	14,000 ..... 86½
Cent of N J Gen 5s	4,000 ..... 104½	Ore Imp Co Con 5s	3,000 86
20,000 ..... 118¾	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	2,000 ..... 36¼	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	17,000 ..... 114½	Ore Short Line 6s	1,000 ..... 21¾
1,000 ..... 105½	Louis, Ev & St L	Trust Co Certfs	2,000 ..... 21⅜
5,000@20F 109	Con 1st 5s	1,000 106	5,000 ..... 21⅞
Ches & O Gen 4½s	Trust Co Certfs	Phila & R Gen 4s	5,000 ..... 21⅞
1,000 78	5,000 41	10,000 ..... 87⅝	Third Av 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 75¼	Louis & Nashville	10,000 ..... 87½	5,000 ..... 122¼
2,000 76	United Gold 4s	10,000@20F 88	Tol, St L & K C 1st
C & O, R & A Div	6,000 ..... 82½	11,000 ..... 88¼	Trust Co Certfs
1st Con 4s	Lo & Nash Con	19,000 ..... 88½	11,000 78
1,000 97	1,000 ..... 107⅝	10,000@20F 88¾	Union Pac 1st, 1896
C, B & Q Con 7s	Lo, St L & Tex 1st	10,000 ..... 88⅞	4,000@3 ..... 106⅞
10,000 ..... 120¼	10,000 ..... 57¼	5,000 ..... 88⅝	7,000 ..... 108¾
5,000 ..... 120¼	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	Trust Co Certfs	1,000 ..... 108¼
6,000 ..... 120⅝	1,000 98	50,000 ..... 78¾	1,000 ..... 108¼
C, B & Q Deb 5s	High Numbers	6,000 ..... 78⅝	7,000 ..... 108⅜
10,000 ..... 101¾	50,000@20F 98	15,000 ..... 78¾	Union Pac 6s, 1897
C, B & Q Conv 5s	Met Elevated 1st	21,000 ..... 78⅞	10,000 ..... 108⅝
4,000 ..... 104¼	3,000 122	50,000 79	Union Pac 6s, 1898
Chi, Bur & Quincy	Mich Cent Con 7s	22,000@3 ..... 79¼	6,000 ..... 108¾
Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000 118	2,000 ..... 79½	Union Pac 1st, 1899
5,000 90	11,000 ..... 118½	30,000 ..... 79¼	1,000 ..... 109⅜
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	Mil & Madison 1st	10,000 ..... 79¾	1,000 ..... 109½
1,000 101	2,000 115	25,000 ..... 79¼	Union & Gulf 1st
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	Mil & N 1st, 1913	5,000 79	1,000 ..... 56⅞
Trust Co Certfs	Consolidated	12,000 ..... 78¾	New York Air Brake Co. 4s
17,000 42	1,000 ..... 117⅛	1,000 ..... 78½	1,000 ..... 26¼
Chi & Northwestern	Mil & St Paul 1st	Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd	10,000 30
25 Year Deb 5s	Wis & Min Div	20,000 88	U S Leather Co 6s
5,000 106	5,000 112	21,000 ..... 88½	1,000 ..... 111¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	Mil & St P, G M 4s	Phila & Reading	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000@3 ..... 105¾	Series A	1st Pf Inc	3,000 106
4,000 ..... 105¾	4,000 96	20,000 ..... 29½	West Shore Gtd 4s
12,000 ..... 105½	Registered	6,000 29	1,000 108
Col Coal & Iron 6s	5,000 ..... 94½	2d Pf Inc	1,000 ..... 107¾
1,000 ..... 97¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000 ..... 13¾	W N Y & Penn Gen
Col & Ninth Av 1st	8,000 ..... 85¾	12,000 ..... 13½	2,000 ..... 46½
2,000 ..... 114½	500 86	4,000 ..... 13¾	W Col Trust 5s
8,000 115	2,000 ..... 85¼	3d Pf Inc	2,000 ..... 100¾
5,000@3 115	4,000@20F 85¼	15,000 10	Wheel & L E 1st
Consumers' Gas Co	5,000 ..... 85¼	5,000 9	1,000 195
of Chi 1st 5s	4,000@20F 85¼	2,000 ..... 9¾	
1,000 85	2,000 ..... 85¼		
Total sales			..... $1,554,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	58	60
American Coal	100	125
American District Tel	35	40
American Express	113	116
Ann Arbor	10	11
Ann Arbor pf	26½	28½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1
B. & So. Ill. pf	131	..
Boston A. L. pf	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	52
Bur. C. R. & N.	60	..
Canadian Pacific	53½	55
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	10¾	10½
Chicago & Alton	158	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	100¼	101½
Chi. & N. W. pf	147¼	150
Clev., L. & W. pf	55	60
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	4	4½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2¾	3
Col., H. V. & T. pf	..	61
Commercial Cable	165	..
Consolidated Coal	30	..
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	49	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10¼	13½
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	95¾	97½
Erie Tel. & Tel	61½	62
Evansville & Terre Haute	29½	35
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	45¾	55
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅞	¾
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	..	¾
Homestake	30	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Interior Conduit & I	25	40
Iowa Central	9½	10
Kan. & Mich.	8	9½
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
Lake Erie & Western	21½	22
Long Island	84½	86
L., N. A. & C. pf	25	26
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	9
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	48	60
Mexican Central	11	12
Michigan Central	100	103
Mobile & Ohio	21½	23
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf	44	50
National Starch 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-England	..	55
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	..	55
New-York & New-Haven	180½	188
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	20	30
N. Y., L. E. & W. 3d in. paid	12¾	12⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd	22¼	23¼
Norfolk & Western pf	10	10¼
Northwestern Tel	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	8	9
Oregon Improvement	3	6
Oregon Railway & Navigation	17	23
Ore. Short Line & Utah Nor	7½	8¾
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & Eastern	6¼	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3¾
Pitts. & W. pf	24	29
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	17
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56	58
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. pf	158	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf	15½	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	17	19
Rio Grand Western pf	40	43
Rome, Watertown & Og	118	121
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	87
St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	42½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123	125
St. P., M. & M.	112½	116
Toledo & O. C.	35	40
Toledo & St. L. pf	68	75
Toledo, Peoria & W.	10	12
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	15	18
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	5
United States Cordage pf., t. r.	13	13¾
United States Rubber	33	34
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*West. Union Beef	8	9
W. & L. E. pf	41¼	42¼
Wisconsin Central	4	5

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	105¼	106½	104⅞	106¼	15,840
Am. Tobacco	71	72¼	69⅝	71¼	32,990
A., T. & S. F.	16⅞	16⅞	16	16⅜	1,790
Ark. City Imp	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	30
Chicago Gas	68⅛	68¾	67⅝	68½	3,970
C., R. I. & P.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	1,900
C., B. & Q.	82½	82⅝	82¼	82⅜	1,100
C., M. & St. P.	75¼	75½	74¾	75	2,830
D. & C. F.	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛	160
Louis. & N.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½	20
Mo. Pacific	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	30
Total sales					71,200

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Nor. Pac. pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	150
North Am.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	20
Phil. & Read.	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8½	5,789
Pac. Mail	31½	31½	29⅞	31	200
Tenn. C. & I.	31½	31½	30⅝	31	320
Texas Pac.	9	9	9	9	100
U. S. L. pf.	61⅝	63⅜	61¼	62½	4,280
Union Pac.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	100
Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18	10
West. Union	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝	890

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F., 2d crfs	26½	26¼	26½	26¼	$9,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	5,000
Broadway & 7th Av. con.	114	114	114	114	2,000
Total sales					$53,000

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank Cap and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000 3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street.

Central National 822 Broadway.

Chase National Bank 15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co. Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 45 and 47 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $800,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.

A Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.

John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres. Chas. R. Smith, Sec'y. W. Gurnee Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont, John Kean, H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham, R. Fulton Cutting, John G. Moore, Rudolph Ellis, E. D. Randolph, James R. Ford, James O. Sheldon, Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas, John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck, H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury, W. Pierson Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

Financial.

REDEMPTION OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with Articles Eleven and Twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of said Railroad Company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this Company at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, January 1, 1896, viz.:

364	3401	9069	14863	29404	36678	46885
427	3402	9086	15139	29499	36858	47077
494	3465	9332	15169	29605	37512	47089
507	3553	9432	15454	30092	37703	47089
559	3639	10001	15523	30198	37720	47916
582	4010	10069	15542	30213	37880	48138
600	4172	10074	15989	30509	37896	48248
603	4192	10160	16042	30684	37983	48447
646	4328	10162	16085	30931	38451	48503
670	4444	10210	16095	31137	38615	48547
679	4635	10230	16119	31165	38980	48772
821	4640	10614	16170	31184	38970	48909
897	4739	10661	16329	31185	39057	49186
945	4976	10759	16359	31263	39421	49182
1058	5022	10873	16510	31299	39569	49187
1068	5040	10957	16651	31435	39588	49262
1183	5075	11060	16657	31499	41644	49375
1205	5117	11150	16723	31589	41694	49810
1230	5323	11183	16726	31868	41838	49826
1404	5649	11210	17065	32208	42206	49838
1353	5767	11347	17310	32362	42531	49974
1411	5905	11358	17111	32806	42587	50055
1423	5911	11499	17246	32745	42905	50119
1434	5942	11562	17315	33172	43233	50185
1541	6034	11692	17785	33133	43288	50804
1616	6211	12058	17825	33553	43304	50945
1630	6383	12165	17849	33567	43372	51350
1635	6709	12172	18058	33611	43534	51852
1714	6793	12248	18311	33602	43620	51417
1812	6924	12390	18345	33697	43750	51735
1972	7030	12455	18542	34427	44038	51.85
2082	7055	12548	18686	34440	44095	51849
2364	7215	12792	18801	34446	44118	51860
2367	7269	13174	19383	34622	44155	51879
2396	7358	13520	20015	34637	44595	52110
2625	7419	13638	20350	34784	44730	52234
2636	7439	13967	20512	35054	44758	52237
2659	7640	13725	20549	35202	44899	52421
2786	7655	14033	20603	35322	45069	52567
2796	7660	14076	20617	35378	45141	52668
2920	7745	14100	20944	35386	45178	52683
2934	8191	14251	21306	35472	45293	52926
2954	8226	14289	21433	35498	45594	52987
3088	8302	14327	28783	35663	45454	53022
3185	8440	14527	28809	36343	45686	53228
3205	8536	14712	29077	36389	46625	53271
3236	8675	14828	29315	36430	46710	53371
3301	9035	14843	29359			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, November 15, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three Hundred and Fifty-three Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEO. P. ROBBINS, with Central Trust Co. of New-York.

HENRY H. KENT, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following of the securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,269,000, dated the 23d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, Boston, Mass.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and the advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries,

LOUIS FITZGERALD, JACOB H. SCHIFF, T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, MARVIN HUGHITT, OLIVER AMES, Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York, December 10th, 1895.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Central Trust Company certificates for first mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company are hereby informed that, pursuant to the arrangements authorized at a meeting of the certificate holders held Dec. 9, 1895, the Central Trust Company of New-York is now prepared to distribute to certificate holders 100 per cent. on their certificates in new five per cent. first mortgage bonds of The Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company ex January, 1896, coupon.

At the time of such distribution of bonds the outstanding Central Trust Company certificates must be submitted to the Trust Company, which will cause the same to be stamped with a notice setting forth the fact of such delivery and stating that such certificates are subject to the benefits and burdens of the agreements heretofore adopted as amended.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

HENRY W. SMITH, THEODORE W. MORRIS, FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, HENRY L. THORNELL, CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Committee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.

BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.

JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY

Second Mortgage 4½ % Gold Bonds, DUE 1937.

These bonds are subject to prior liens of only $2,800,000, and become Absolute First Mortgage in 1905. Surplus for year 1894, after paying interest on junior securities, applicable to dividends, $394,468.

FOR SALE BY

Taintor & Holt, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN D. STETSON & CO. STOCK.

YELLOW PINE CO. STOCK.

COOK & BERNHEIMER CO. STOCK.

E. D. HUMPHY, 31 Broad Street.

Financial.

Central Park, N. & E. River 1st 7s, due 1902.

42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. R. R. 1st 6s, 1910.

FOR SALE BY

TOBEY & KIRK

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Dividends

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, 507-529 West 23d St., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1895.

Confirming the notice heretofore published on Dec. 7, 1895, the Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent, on the preferred stock of this company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William St., New-York City, on the 5th day of February, 1896, to the holders of Preferred Stock of Record on the 22d day of January, 1896.

The Directors also determined that no further dividend upon the common stock should be declared for this year.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Jan. 22, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 14th day of February, 1896. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 Fifth Av.

Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20th, 1895. Transfer books will close Dec. 20th, at 3 P. M., and re-open Jan. 2, 1896.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December 11th, 1895. DIVIDEND NO. 109.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th, inst., and reopen on the morning of January 2d next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d next, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of WELSBACH LIGHT CO., DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT., payable on Dec. 23, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 14. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Narragansett Building Company for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 307 West 54th Street, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of December, 1895, at nine o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will close on the eleventh day of December, 1895, and will open on the nineteenth day of December, 1895.

Dated New-York, December 3d, 1895.

JAMES J. PHELAN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION. New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK, New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 12:30 M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Surrogate Notices.

SEDGWICK, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. SEDGWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1896. MARY E. SEDGWICK, Executrix. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, New-York City.

d5-law6mTh

KOOPMANN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER KOOPMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, number 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. ANNA D. KOOPMANN, MARY ALICE NOE, Executrices. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executrices, 155 Broadway, New-York City.

d5-law6mTh

HARPER, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. EMMA U. HARPER, Executrix. GEORGE W. HARPER, Executor. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, New-York City.

d5-law6mTh

PRYER, MERSELUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERSELUS PRYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, No. 27 Pine Street, New-York City, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. MERSELUS PRYER, WILLIAM H. PRYER, Executors. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. d5-law6mTh

SMITH, BARTLETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTLETT SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers St., New-York. o24-law6mTh

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.

ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-law6m&apl5

WHITE, HARRIET H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Harriet H. White, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1895. FRANKLIN B. LORD, GEORGE LORD DAY, Executors. LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy18-law6mTh

JARVIS, JAMES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES L. JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1895. LUCRETIA JARVIS, Administratrix. ADAMS & HYDE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 59 Liberty Street, New-York City. jy11-law6mTh

JACLARD, FRANCIS.—In purcurance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the city and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS JACLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1895. ANNE C. JACLARD, EUGENE O'REILLY, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. je27-law6mTh

GABEL, KONSTANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KONSTANT GABEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of L. S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

JACOB BURKHARD, Executor.

L. S. GOEBEL, Att'y for Executor, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. o10-law6m&ap15

WATERBURY, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Ann Waterbury, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 220 West Twenty-third Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers St., New-York. o24-law6mTh

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.

ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-law6m&apl5

WADSWORTH, DORA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DORA WADSWORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 340 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895. HENRY HARTMAN, Attorney for the Administrator, 401 Broadway, New-York. n28-law6mTh

Surrogate Notices.

COLWELL, JANE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. COLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. McGown, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ANDREW FLETCHER, ELLA J. COLWELL, CARRIE L. COLWELL, Executors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. n28-law6mTh

BLANK, WILHELM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILHELM BLANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1895. ANNE C. JACLARD, EUGENE O'REILLY, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. je27-law6mTh

HOFFMANN, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE HOFFMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of William Beckett, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1895. FRANZ KAHLENBERG, CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., executors. WILLIAM A. CROWE, attorney for executors, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o24-law6m7Th

DAY, SARAH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH A. DAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.

ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-law6m&apl5

JARVIS, JAMES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES L. JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1895. LUCRETIA JARVIS, Administratrix. ADAMS & HYDE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 59 Liberty Street, New-York City. jy11-law6mTh

JACLARD, FRANCIS.—In purcurance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the city and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS JACLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1895. ANNE C. JACLARD, EUGENE O'REILLY, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. je27-law6mTh

GABEL, KONSTANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KONSTANT GABEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of L. S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

JACOB BURKHARD, Executor.

L. S. GOEBEL, Att'y for Executor, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. o10-law6m&ap15

WATERBURY, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Ann Waterbury, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 220 West Twenty-third Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers St., New-York. o24-law6mTh

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.

ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-law6m&apl5

WHITE, HARRIET H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Harriet H. White, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1895. FRANKLIN B. LORD, GEORGE LORD DAY, Executors. LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy18-law6mTh

JARVIS, JAMES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES L. JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1895. LUCRETIA JARVIS, Administratrix. ADAMS & HYDE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 59 Liberty Street, New-York City. jy11-law6mTh

JACLARD, FRANCIS.—In purcurance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the city and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS JACLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1895. ANNE C. JACLARD, EUGENE O'REILLY, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. je27-law6mTh

GABEL, KONSTANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KONSTANT GABEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of L. S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

JACOB BURKHARD, Executor.

L. S. GOEBEL, Att'y for Executor, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. o10-law6m&ap15

WATERBURY, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Ann Waterbury, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 220 West Twenty-third Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers St., New-York. o24-law6mTh

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.

ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-law6m&apl5

WHITE, HARRIET H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Harriet H. White, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1895. FRANKLIN B. LORD, GEORGE LORD DAY, Executors. LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy18-law6mTh

JARVIS, JAMES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES L. JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers th

MARTINEZ CAMPOS'S PLANS

Probability that He Will Place the Army in Pando's Charge.

A RECEIPT GIVEN FOR PRISONERS

Gomez Visits Santa Clara as a Fruit Vendor — British Citizens in Trouble Appeal in Vain to Their Consul.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 6.—Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos returned to this city last night, accompanied by his staff, newspaper correspondents, and others. Extra precautions were taken that the rebels might not surprise the train or have an opportunity to use dynamite. The fact that he was to return to Havana this week was not made public, and Government officials denied it up to the last hour. Martinez Campos ostensibly returns to greet Gen. Pando, now on his way from Spain with 20,000 troops, but there is good reason to believe that the Commander in Chief intends to turn over the army to Gen. Pando and return to Spain. He has laid out the programme for the Winter campaign, and now a younger General can proceed on the lines made by the veteran commander. The troop ships bringing the reinforcements will remain at Frances Key a day or two, and the recruits will there be provided with uniforms and arms.

Martinez Campos has recommended several newspaper correspondents for decoration by the Queen of Spain.

Col. Louis Tassier of the French Army, who came to Cuba two weeks ago and took command of a Spanish cavalry regiment, died of yellow fever yesterday. The Government has decided that the families of soldiers, who die of yellow fever shall receive pensions, as well as those of soldiers killed in battle.

The first deserters from the rebel ranks, fourteen in number, were shot yesterday by Gen. Maceo. The men begged for life, and declared that they would fight for Cuba.

On the Solidad plantations, in the Province of Cienfuegos, owned by Americans, the laborers have been formed into companies and armed. Henry Atkins of Boston, the principal owner of the plantations, made the request for arms from the Government. He refused to deal with the insurgents and the latter threatened to burn his plantations.

Yesterday at daybreak, Hill Gonzalez, a Cuban-American, was shot in Severino Castle, Matanzas. He was a descendant of the old Hill family of South Carolina, and an enthusiastic leader in the last war with Spain. The Government declared him a bandit, and for years he has lived in the back mountain districts of the island. Recently he appeared at the head of a band of rebels and had several engagements with the Government troops, but, being slightly wounded, he fell from his horse and was captured. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to die yesterday. He was brave to the last, and jokingly asked the priest who stood by if he thought there would be any revolutions in heaven. Gonzalez requested the soldier who was to shoot him to be careful with his aim, that he might be killed instantly, but the bungling soldier fired five shots into Gonzalez before he fell. Before receiving the last bullet the heroic fellow cried, "Long live Cuban liberty!"

Capt. Rego, formerly editor of "La Discusion," a leading Havana newspaper, is making matters difficult for the Government troops in Cienfuegos, where he is in command of 400 insurgents. The other day he captured a son of the Spanish Commander in Chief, Martinez Campos, along with sixteen other officers and men. Disarming them, Capt. Rego sent word to Martinez Campos that he might send a small escort and the prisoners of war would be given over. Upon the arrival of the 200 Spaniards, Capt. Rego, with his entire force, was on hand, and explained that before the prisoners would be given over he must have a receipt signed for an exchange of prisoners. There was no alternative, the receipt was given, and the prisoners were turned over to their friends. This receipt, given by a Spanish commander, is equivalent to a recognition of belligerent rights, and will be forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

A body of rebels, eighty in number, became faint-hearted this week and surrendered to the authorities, hoping for pardon under the general amnesty order. The entire party has been sent to the penal institution on the Isle of Pines for an indefinite period.

Maximo Gomez, the insurgent chief, recently disguised himself as a fruit vendor and visited the City of Santa Clara, where are the headquarters of the Spanish Army, with 40,000 troops under arms. He had long been a friend of his revolutionary friends, and learned what the enemy was doing. The man supposed to have been a priest, who came to Santiago de Cuba with letters of introduction to the Archbishop, and who borrowed the latter's horse and did not return with it, is now said to be a mail carrier with important dispatches from the Cuban Junta in New-York to the rebels.

The rebel mail service on the island is very fair, considering the location of the different forces and the strict watch maintained by the Government. Horses are not used, but fleet-footed young men carry dispatches to certain points, where they are met by others. Carrier pigeons are also used between rebel headquarters at "Cuba Libre" and the camps of the different chiefs.

Several officials of the Guantanamo and Caimaera Railroad were arrested a few days ago because thirty-seven rifle cartridges were found in a tool chest. Three were citizens of the United States and the authorities complied with the demand of Consul Hyatt for their immediate release. The fourth, William Gourie, was Superintendent of the road, and a subject of Great Britain. He has been sent to the castle, and the British Consul has not even made a request that the charge be examined.

This is probably explained by the fact that the British Consul, Mr. Ramsen, is managing partner of the firm of Brooks & Co., which owns the railroad mentioned, and which, paying a tax of $50,000 to the rebel Government, very unwisely allowed that fact to become known. Of course the Spanish Government became aware of the tribute, and when Brooks & Co. are also the largest sugar planters as well as leading bankers of Eastern Cuba, began the grinding of their cane, their laborers were mustered into the army. Upon protesting, they were informed that Maceo had plenty of men, and these might be willing to help them out. Gen. Canellas, the Spanish commandant, had evidently not forgotten that the Captain of Maceo's sharpshooters, Henry Brooks, was at one time a member of the firm, and one of the first men on the island to take up arms in the present struggle.

Mr. Gourie, the imprisoned Britisher, finding himself abandoned by his country's representative, sent for Mr. Hyatt, the American Consul, and asked the latter to intercede in his behalf. Mr. Hyatt declined, however, declaring that he had his hands quite full looking after his own countrymen. Later on, Mr. Mason, the Chinese Consul, and dean of the local consular corps, took up the case, claiming Mr. Gourie as a Chinese subject. Gourie, it seems, lived many years in China, and, according to Mr. Mason, lost his right to claim British protection by his acceptance of a commission in the Chinese Corps of Imperial Engineers for the building of a railroad in North China. Mr. Mason's efforts, however, were unavailing, as the Spanish commandant quoted an old treaty between Spain, Holland, and China to the effect that no Chinamen outside of the territory of the Celestial Empire without a pigtail should be entitled to the protection of Chinese Consuls.

While Mr. Gourie is studying the question of his nationality in a prison cell, the English residents of Eastern Cuba are preparing a petition to be forwarded to the British Foreign Office asking for an investigation. Two other British subjects, as well as several German and French citizens, are also confined in Morro Castle at Santiago. The Britishers have been there since April last, and no attempt has been made to secure their release.

Extremely Rare.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Dealer in Antiques—Here are two very rare revolvers.

Customer—What is their history?

"They were carried by Columbus."

"What! Revolvers weren't invented in Columbus's time."

"I know. That's what makes them so rare."

SUIT OVER "GENTLEMAN JOE"

M. B. CURTIS SAYS HE HAS THE RIGHT TO PRODUCE THE PLAY.

He Seeks to Prevent Its Presentation at the Bijou—Conflicting Statements About Contracts.

Maurice Bertram Curtis, who played Sam'l of Posen for many years, applied to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, through his attorney, Charles Henry Butler, for an injunction to restrain Rudolph Aronson and others, including James T. Powers, the actor, from producing a play called "Gentleman Joe," the rights to produce which Curtis claims to own.

Curtis says that he acquired the rights of the play from Henry Lowenfeld, the agent of the authors, and that his contract gives him the exclusive rights for the United States and Canada ior ten years from Oct. 21, 1895. He says that the play has never been dedicated to the public; that the rights of it remain with the authors, and that he has expended large sums of money to get the play into shape for production.

He alleges that, in spite of this contract, Aronson threatens to produce the play at the Bijou Theatre in January, 1896.

The contract made by Curtis with Lowenfeld, the agent for Messrs. Hood and Slaughter of London, the author of the play, gives him the right of production on the payment of $5,000 in advance of royalties, and binds him to produce the play before Jan. 1, 1896.

Chauncey S. Truax, representing the defendants, made an extended argument against the granting of the injunction. He said the contract that Curtis showed as having been made between him and Lowenfeld was obtained from the Bank of New-York, where it was sent by the latter, by fraud; that his option had expired before he took up the contract, and that he has no rights under it.

Mr. Truax said that Gustav Amberg introduced Curtis to Lowenfeld in London, and got him an option on the play. Lowenfeld at first wanted $10,000 down, but afterward came down to $5,000. Curtis offered California lands, which were not acceptable. Without any further negotiations Curtis sailed for America. When Amberg returned to America Curtis told him that he could not raise the money, but said that Rudolph Aronson would take the play. Then Amberg went to Aronson with Curtis, and then Aronson offered to put up $2,500 and go to London to see the play, and, if it was satisfactory, to take it. Aronson went to Europe, and while he was on the ocean Curtis went to the bank, said he was a partner of Aronson's, paid $2,500 to the bank, and got the play and the contract, that he should not have had for less than $5,000. This was the fraud alleged by Mr. Truax.

"We now tender the return of that $2,500," said Mr. Truax.

"Where is it?" asked Mr. Butler.

"I'll have it for you in fifteen minutes," was the reply.

Justice Andrews wanted to know what authority the bank acted under in giving the manuscript to Curtis, and it was contended that when Amberg accepted the terms of Aronson, and so notified Lowenfeld, the latter cabled to release the play for $2,500, and that Curtis took advantage of it.

There is still another complication in the case. Albert Aronson says in an affidavit that, while his brother was on the ocean, Curtis came to him, showed that he had the play, and made a contract with him to have it produced at the Bijou in January, with James T. Powers in the title rôle. Curtis also contracted with Lowenfeld and Aronson to submit the names of the persons who were to play the parts, and that they had to be acceptable to Aronson and Lowenfeld. This, it is alleged, he failed to do, and Mr. Truax said the milk in the cocoanut was simply that now Mr. Curtis wants to play the principal part himself, which neither of the other parties would allow.

"Now, admitting," said Mr. Truax, "that Curtis has any rights under the contract with Lowenfeld, he has a contract to produce the play with us, and he wants to enjoin us from doing just what he has contracted with us to do."

Mr. Butler combatted the assertions of Mr. Truax, and Justice Andrews took the papers and reserved decision.

MRS. VON BLOEM CHARGES CRUELTY

Trial of Her Suit Against Her Husband for a Limited Divorce.

The trial of a suit brought by Mrs. Clara L. Von Bloem against her husband, Paul H. Von Bloem, an employe of Russak & Hertzog, bankers, at 46 Exchange Place, for a limited divorce, on the ground of cruelty, was begun yesterday before Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas. The couple were married in this city on March 16, 1891, and have one child.

Mrs. Von Bloem, who is a pretty blonde, twenty-six years old, was the first witness called, and told the story of her alleged wrongs calmly and with considerable effect. Soon after their marriage, she and her husband went to Bergen Point, N. J., to live. Mrs. Von Bloem said that from almost the first day of their married life her husband began to treat her unkindly.

"After we had been keeping house for about a month," she said, "Mr. Von Bloem made me give up my servant, and said I must do the housework. He would come home very cross."

The first time he struck her, she said, was at dinner one day in June following their marriage. Because a leg of lamb was upside down on a dish, he reached across the table and struck her in the mouth.

"I got up," said Mrs. Von Bloem, "and he said: 'Get out of this house.' I said I would."

Mrs. Von Bloem said she then went up stairs and cried. Later her husband entered the room, took up a handful of cigars, and said: "Haven't you gone yet?"

She told of other instances of unkind treatment in the year and a half that she and her husband lived in Bergen Point, and said that he once kicked her out of bed and compelled her to sleep on the floor.

"Did he take you to any places of amusement during that time?" Mrs. Von Bloem was asked.

"No. We had plenty of invitations, but he would not take me any place, and when I asked him what I should say by way of excuse, he replied: 'Oh, make any damned excuse you want to.'"

She said that her husband would not provide medical attention for her when she was very sick, two weeks before the birth of her child.

She said that the day after the child was born, which was May 13, 1892, her husband wanted her to get up and prepare dinner, as he did not want to eat what any servant might cook. She said that her husband said it would not be of much consequence if she died, and that she was not fit to be introduced to his friends.

Mrs. Von Bloem said that her husband's income is $2,000 a year, but that for two years he only allowed her $5 a month for dress and spending money, and that, all told, he allowed her $10 a month. She said that during their five years of married life her husband only bought her three articles, a check wrapper, a cotton dress, and an other dress.

Mrs. Von Bloem said that when her baby was only six months old her husband beat her because it cooed when he wanted to sleep, and then beat the baby because it cried.

The trial will be continued to-day. Otto Horintz is counsel for Mrs. Von Bloem and Charles Strauss for Mr. Von Bloem.

P. G. DUFFY'S WILL CONTESTED.

His Nephew, J. B. Leonard, Charges Undue Influence.

Objections to the probate of the will of the late Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy were filed in the Surrogate's Office yesterday, by Thomas B. Leonard, a nephew of the testator, and his only heir-at-law.

The will is dated Aug. 22, 1895, and by it all the testator's property, valued at $70,000 in real estate, and $1,500 in personalty, is left to his widow, Mrs. Mamie Duffy. Mrs. Duffy was married to the testator only a short time before his death. The will is signed by a mark, and it was said that the testator was so weak that he could not write.

The contestant alleges that instead of $1,500 personalty, as stated by the widow, there is really $30,000, and that this is in several banks in this city. It is alleged that the widow also got an order signed with her husband's mark while he was ill, and that she has drawn all the money, except that in the Bowery Bank, which she is suing for. It is also alleged that Leonard was Duffy's confidential man, and that the latter promised to provide for him.

The objections are the usual ones of undue influence by the widow, unsound mind of the testator, and inability to make a will.

Oscar Hammerstein's Suit Lost.

A suit brought by Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, against Ismar S. Ellison, to recover $1,000 on a note given to Malvina Hammerstein, the plaintiff's wife, was on trial yesterday before Judge Conlan and a jury in the City Court.

Mr. Hammerstein said that his wife transferred the note to him, and that Ellison never paid any portion of it.

The defendant alleged that on May 9, 1888, Mr. Hammerstein presented him with the note sued on, and two others. He destroyed the notes.

Mr. Hammerstein admitted that he gave the notes to Mr. Ellison, but not as a gift.

The defendant testified that he bought a half interest in a journal devoted to the tobacco trade, ten years ago, from Mr. Hammerstein, for $10,000, and paid him $6,000 in cash. He said that he forfeited his interest in the business, and that Mr. Hammerstein presented him with the balance of the notes. Hammerstein denied that he gave the notes as a birthday present to the defendant.

The jury held that the notes were given as a present, and returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Lorenzo Ullo Kept the Check.

On the application of R. S. Green and Thomas D. Day, receivers of the East River Silk Company, of which Robert W. Inman, who was lost overboard from his yacht last Summer, was a member, Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Francis L. Donahue as referee to take testimony and determine what interest Lorenzo Ullo has in a certain sum of money amounting to $2,950, and why he should not be compelled to pay it over to the receivers.

The receivers allege that on June 12, 1895, prior to their appointment, Albert S. Moore, who is now in Sing Sing for defrauding the Company, and who was its treasurer, made a check to R. Burnham Moffat for a debt. Moore used the company's funds, and gave the check to Ullo to give to Moffat. Ullo did so, but Mr. Moffat, when he heard of Moore's arrest, returned the check to Ullo, stating that he thought there might be something wrong with it.

Ullo took the check, the receivers allege, and has since refused to surrender it.

Judge Wallace a Witness.

Judge William J. Wallace of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was a witness in an accident case, on trial in the Common Pleas Court, before Judge Giegerich, yesterday.

The plaintiff is James Cassidy, a newsboy, who sues to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received by being run over by a coach belonging to the Westcott Express Company, in which were Judge Wallace and his wife, Robert S. Westcott, the President of the company, is the defendant.

Judge Wallace testified that the coach in which he and his wife were riding was not being driven furiously, as alleged, but that it was going fast. He said he felt a jolt, and when he looked out he thought he saw the boy lying on the sidewalk.

The case was not concluded.

W. F. Lennon's Trial Postponed.

The trial of William F. Lennon for manslaughter in the second degree, which was set down for yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was postponed until the first Monday in January.

Lennon was the owner of the building at 151 to 157 Orchard Street, which collapsed on March 1, killing five men. The indictment charges that the building was improperly constructed.

Justice Ingraham said the postponement was made because the work of reorganizing the court will take up all the time between now and Jan. 1. He said further that all other cases would go over for the same reason, but that the Oyer and Terminer Court would not be adjourned sine die until the end of the present month.

A Juror Thought He Was Excused.

When the Eliza Lee will contest was called in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday, all of the 150 jurors present, except those hearing the contest, were excused for the day by Justice Barrett.

After their departure it was found that Joseph Ralbe, a clothing dealer at 79 Canal Street, and one of the jurors in the will case, was missing. "His disappearance," said Justice Barrett, "shows what an amount of intelligence some of our jurors have."

Counsel agreed to continue the trial with eleven jurors, but later Ralbe was found. He said he thought he had been excused. Justice Barrett pardoned him, and the case went on.

Casimiro Arquita Not Released.

The writs of habeas corpus and certiorari obtained in the case of Casimiro Arquita in the endeavor to have him discharged from the House of Detention, where he is held as a witness in the case of Juan Campello, charged with murder, were dismissed yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court.

Arquita's lawyer said that his client was held in $1,000 bail, and that his detention was similar to that of Walter L. S. Langerman.

Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennesy, however, showed the Court that the bail was only $100, and strictly within the law.

An Order Against Rudolph Aronson.

Myron H. Oppenheim obtained from Chief Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, yesterday, an order directing Rudolph Aronson to show cause on Dec. 14 why he should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings on an order made for his examination some time ago.

The supplementary proceedings were brought by Carl Biringer, of the Eden Musée, who had obtained judgments for $5,000 for money loaned. The defendant failed to appear on Dec. 2, to which time the examination was adjourned at his own request.

To Hear Arguments in Police Cases.

The hearing of arguments in the motions to dismiss the indictments against ex-Police Captain James K. Price and Policemen Shill and Mehan was set down for Monday by Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied an application made by Frank E. Bundy of Elmira, N. Y., for a writ of mandamus to compel the Chapter-General of American Knights of Saint John and Malta, to rescind a resolution adopted on Oct. 26, declaring the use of proxies at meetings of the Executive Committee to be illegal. Mr. Bundy, who is a Post Commander of the order, and also a member of the Executive Board, alleges that he was unable to attend a meeting, and issued a proxy authorizing John Streeton, the Grand Commander, to vote for him.

—Lawrence Connor, a veteran, who until November last was an inspector in the Department of Public Works, has obtained from Justice Andrews an order for the Commissioner of Public Works to show cause why a writ of peremptory mandamus should not be issued compelling his reinstatement. Connor says he was discharged without cause or charges being made.

—United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday granted the application of the Swedish Government for the extradition of Frederick Wilhelm Carlsen, who is charged with fleeing to this country in August last with 12,500 crowns belonging to S. G. Karlssen and intrusted to his care for the purchase of timber lands in Sweden.

—Bella Wolf, who was held by Magistrate Simms on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in West Thirty-ninth Street, was discharged yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court.

Arquita's lawyer said that his client was held in $1,000 bail, and that his detention was similar to that of Walter L. S. Langerman.

Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennesy, however, showed the Court that the bail was only $100, and strictly within the law.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 824—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., appellant, vs. Fannie Henderson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

No. 123—Robert R. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. James B. Wilbur.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—Dismissed, with costs for failure to print record.

Nos. 111 and 112—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John Roberts.—Argument continued by J. L. MacDonald for the defendant in error and concluded by Thomas Wilson for the plaintiff in error.

No. 113—Theodore Hansen, plaintiff in error, vs. James E. Boyd et al.—Argument commenced by Charles E. Flandrau for the plaintiff in error.

The call for Dec. 12 will be as follows: Nos. 113, 116, 119, 120, 650, 710, 711, 121, 124, 125.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

42—United States vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 43—Eclipse Manufacturing Company vs. Standard Radiator Company. 33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. Steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. Steamship Alliance. 35—Same vs. Steamship Seguranca. 36—Same vs. Steamship Vigilancia. 38—Commercial Union Company vs. Steamship Alliance. 44—Thomas vs. Steamship Florence. 46—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lebrie. 47—United States vs. Vantine.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The People vs. New-York City Controller, relative to payment of insane taxes, appellant.—Argued by Corporation Counsel Scott and John M. Ward for appellant; T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, and J. W. Hogan for respondent.

Henry Raal and another, appellants, vs. A. C. Iquier et al.—Argued by Herman Aaron for appellants; Ernest Hall for respondents.

D. W. McClain, appellant, vs. Benjamin Scofield et al.—Argued by Abraham Gruber for appellant; J. M. Wainwright for respondent.

Robert D. Castle, appellant, vs. Corn Exchange Bank.—Argued by Jefferson Clark for appellant; John M. Bowers for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 1060, 1061, 870, 343, 344, 345, 339.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Wickersham vs. Butler.

Class II.—2—Boussod vs. Patrick.

Class IV.—3—Velasky vs. Simon. 4—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 5—Kleinsner vs. Mandelbaum.

Class VII.—6—Johnson vs. Canary. 7—Steiner vs. Gutman.

Class VIII.—8—White vs. Wilson. 9—Adler vs. Kohn. 10—Pondir vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 11—People vs. Mussar. 12—Sturges vs. Campbell. 13—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 14—Hutson vs. Hutson. 15—Ingalls vs. Edwards. 16—McManus vs. Reynolds. 17—Lenleux vs. Improved Dwelling Association. 18—Wrigley vs. Kneeland. 19—Matter of Lyon & Co. 20—People vs. McConville. 21—Bullis vs. Hobby & Doody Company. 22—Masche vs. Masche. 23—Peet vs. Peet. 24—Coffey vs. Cummings. 25—McKenna vs. Duffy. 26—Johnson vs. Du Cros. 27—Burnheim vs. Hellman. 28—Matter of Mills. 29—Bernheim vs. Levy. 30—People vs. Marian. 31—Marx vs. Steinman. 32—Higgins vs. Higgins. 33—Schinellor vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 34—Foppes vs. Schmaltz. 35—Klein vs. Hellinger. 36—Rector, &c., of Grace Church vs. Donlon. 37—Mc'ry vs. Mott. 38—Sullivan vs. Third Avenue Railway. 39—Michael vs. Preferred Mutual Accident Association. 40—Youmans vs. Stapleton. 41—People vs. Schultz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6572—Whitney vs. Britton. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

73—Habenman vs. Fischer. 88—Baum vs. Morris. 94—Raymond vs. Hogan. 50—Strobel vs. Koschel. 66—O'Reilly vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 15—Perry vs. Taussig. 56—Hofferberth vs. Myers. 97—Same vs. same. 85—Reynolds vs. Alder. 88—Sinsheimer vs. American Credit Company. 76—Kilgore vs. Kilgore. 86—Taylor vs. International Cigarette Company. 87—Same vs. same. 30—Van Beuren vs. Munson. 45—O'Neil vs. Lawless.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

25—Twohig vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from the calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

3319—Ward vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1005—Dean vs. Feltham Hod Elevator Company. 2086—Handibode vs. The Mayor, &c. 2040—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 1857—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 2725—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c. 1381—Gerety vs. King. 1424—Cozzens vs. Wood. 1082—Sanchez vs. Egan. 1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1570—Silver vs. Nauss. 2685—Mahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 1390—Tweedy vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1225—Burling vs. Naumberg. 3066—Vaughan vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1533—Craig vs. Heiperhausen. 3882—Epstein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 784—Schwab vs. Wolf. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 3389—Daley vs. Warren. 3462—Sommers vs. Leslie. 3453—Parkinson vs. Stearns. 1442—Hornurn vs. Weber. 3179—Proudman vs. Ryan. 3099—Gardner vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works. 917—Horenburger vs. Boonkamp. 1551—Wendell vs. Archbeher.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

767—Knobloch vs. Knobloch. 660—Jones vs. Raynor. 707—Eva vs. Eva. 353—Wilkowsky vs. Wilkowsky. 701—Nehsmann vs. Nehsmann.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

781—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 788—Lowenstein vs. same. 789—Leinkauf vs. same. 691—Francisca vs. The Mayor, &c. 968—Strassher vs. The Mayor, &c. 1245—Elze vs. Baumann. 1724—Wilson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1125—Fitzpatrick vs. Bowes.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Katharina Goldstrom, Henry J. Widmer, and Martha A. Guion. At 2 P. M.: Phillipina Born and Joseph Lentilhon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

194—Otterburg vs. Feeney. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 2449—Keeley vs. Parker. 156—Dietz vs. Schweitze. 844—Pawa vs. Duane. 2774—Moriarty vs. Harrison. 3023½—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 1809—Gilbert vs. Munsell. 528—Nelson vs. Baldwin. 537—Victor vs. Schmaltz. 457—Frischman vs. Zimmerman. 548—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Mohlman Company. 557—Stimmel vs. Swan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

614—Williams vs. Croker. 2971—Ritterbusch vs. Carrell. 497—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Cummings. 535—Hannan vs. Gallagher. 601—Polatscheck vs. Goodwin. 585—Finkelstein vs. Barnett. 510—Scully vs. Regan. 618—Stafford vs. Spear. 561—Henrici vs. Lowenstein. 2777—Almy vs. Tamsen. 2779—Ross vs. same. 17—Hering vs. Donnell. 598—Coyle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 587—Lant vs. Newton. 1202—Egglebrecht vs. Sexton. 1201—Lehman vs. same. 1659—Osthelm vs. Abraham. 922—Roth vs. Dumont. 328—Same vs. same. 348—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 849—Same vs. same. 580—Hamilton vs. Young. 581—Burger vs. Wheeler. 588—Person vs. Strycke. 496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2948—Demorest vs. King. 2489—Funk vs. Goodman. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 2791—Scott vs. Potts. 2730—Bacon vs. Kumis. 2068—Blandy vs. Holland Hotel Steamship Company. 2727—Conti vs. Cimino. 3081—Seymour vs. Stokes. 3160—Strausky vs. Katz. 3180—Prince vs. Mittelmark. 3041—Thayer vs. Pflugh. 3186—Sarles vs. Hart. 2528—Klinkenstein vs. Isler. 3209—Rosenzweig vs. Felsen. 3127—Goldstein vs. Uhlig. 3087—Langer vs. Hoffman. 1921—Mauch vs. Hughes. 2787—Rosenschein vs. Jonasson. 2525—Travis vs. Blair. 3075—Ulman Goldsborough Company vs. Youngs. 3138—Press Publishing Company vs. Dutton. 2551—Fien vs. Dunnican.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Recess.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Charles McKenna. 1½—Patrick Kehoe. 2—James McBride. 3—William J. Barry. 4—Charles A. Schultz and Nicolai Weiss. 5—John Bradley. 6—John Hill. 7—David Terrer. 8—Louis Diamond and Samuel Goodman. 9—John A. Selsman. 10—John Hilbert. 11—Gertrude Nelson. 12—Joseph Kemp.

Pleadings.—1—James Allen. 2—John Ryan. 3—John Kelly. 4—Philip Daly. 5—George Becker. 6—Joseph Campbell. 7—Solomon Linderman. 8—Charles Coldier. 9—Jacob Heyman. 10—Berthold H. Ordenstein. 11—John H. Robbins. 12—Robert Whittaker. 13—William Burns. 14—John Williams. 15—James Walsh and James Cummings. 16—Michael Baldwin. 17—Peter Meenan. 18—Patrick Meenan. 19—John Sheehan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle for The People.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for The People.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—Louis Lachman.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Purcell—Edward T. Wood. Simmons vs. Adams—Peter B. Olney. Matter of Merrill & Wehrle Charcoal Company—Harold M. Smith. Inman vs. East River Silk Company—Francis L. Donohue.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Williams—B. Gerson Oppenheim. Barbig vs. Gmelin—John Fennel.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Riech vs. Wronkow—Thomas McAdam.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Karl M. Wallach vs. Johannette Bergschwenger—John P. Solomon. Edward Barbig vs. Adolph Gmelin—Charles F. Wahle.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Simon Blaut & Co. vs. Joseph Vesely—Daniel T. Robertson.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

Times and Places for Holding Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department of the State of New-York, During the Years of 1896-1897.—Pursuant to the provision of Section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, we, the undersigned Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial Department, do hereby fix the times and places for holding Special and Trial Terms therein during the years 1896-1897, and do assign the Justices to hold terms for the year 1896, as follows:

Trial Terms, County of Kings, Part I.—First Monday of January, Justice Augustus Van Wyck; first Monday of February, Justice William J. Osborne; first Monday of March, Justice William J. Gaynor; first Monday of April, Justice Wilmot M. Smith; first Monday of May, Justice Nathaniel H. Clement; first Monday of June, Justice Martin J. Keogh; first Monday of October, Justice William D. Dickey; second Monday of November, Justice Jackson O. Dykman; first Monday of December, Justice Nathaniel H. Clement.

Trial Terms, County of Kings, Part II.—First Monday of January, Justice William J. Osborne; first Monday of February, Justice William J. Gaynor; first Monday of March, Justice Wilmot M. Smith; first Monday of April, Justice William D. Dickey; first Monday of May, Justice Augustus Van Wyck; first Monday of June, Justice Augustus Van Wyck; first Monday of October, Justice William J. Osborne; second Monday of November, Justice Nathaniel H. Clement; first Monday of December, Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

Trial Terms, County of Kings, Part III.—First Monday of January, Justice Martin J. Keogh; first Monday of February, Justice Wilmot M. Smith; first Monday of March, Justice William D. Dickey; first Monday of April, Justice Nathaniel H. Clement; first Monday of May, Justice Augustus Van Wyck; first Monday of June, Justice William J. Osborne; first Monday of October, Justice Wilmot M. Smith; second Monday of November, Justice Martin J. Keogh; first Monday of December, Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

Trial Terms, County of Kings, Part IV.—First Monday of January, Justice Jackson O. Dykman; first Monday of February, Justice William D. Dickey; first Monday of March, Justice Nathaniel H. Clement; first Monday of April, Justice Augustus Van Wyck; first Monday of May, Justice Wilmot M. Smith; first Monday of June, Justice Martin J. Keogh; first Monday of October, Justice Jackson O. Dykman; first Monday of November, Justice William J. Osborne; first Monday of December, Justice Martin J. Keogh.

Trial Terms, County of Queens.—First Monday of January, Justice Wilmot M. Smith; first Monday of April, Justice Martin J. Keogh; first Monday of June, Justice William D. Dickey; first Monday of October, Justice William J. Gaynor.

Trial Terms, County of Suffolk.—First Monday of March, Justice Martin J. Keogh; first Monday of October, Justice Martin J. Keogh.

Trial Terms, County of Westchester.—First Monday of February, Justice Martin J. Keogh; first Monday of May, Justice William D. Dickey; first Monday of October, Justice Jackson O. Dykman; first Monday of December, Justice William J. Gaynor.

Trial Terms, County of Rockland.—Second Monday of May, Justice William D. Dickey; third Monday of November, Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

Trial Terms, County of Richmond.—Third Monday of March, Justice Wilmot M. Smith; third

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Board of Control of the New Traffic Association to Meet To-day.

ARBITRATORS MAY BE CHOSEN

Preliminary Meeting of the Board of Managers Yesterday — Grand Trunk's Representative Not Yet Announced.

A meeting of the Board of Control of the new Joint Traffic Association will be held in this city to-day for the double purpose of organizing and of electing three arbitrators. This Board of Control includes the Presidents of the leading railroads in the new association. George B. Roberts, having for many years been President of the old Board of Presidents, will probably be made Chairman of the new body, and F. H. Hoyt, the efficient Secretary, will undoubtedly be retained in that capacity.

In the selection of arbitrators the Board of Control has about twenty candidates to choose from. It is expected that two of the arbitrators will be practical railroad men, and the third a lawyer versed in railroad affairs. One of the essential qualifications for an arbitrator is that he must have no connection with any railroad in the Joint Traffic Association.

There was a preliminary meeting of the Board of Managers of the new association yesterday, for the purpose of mapping out a line of action for to-day. Eight of the nine members were present, viz., Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President, New-York Central; D. S. Gray, Second Vice President, Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President Baltimore and Ohio; B. A. Hegeman, Traffic Manager Lackawanna; J. B. Garrett, Third Vice President Lehigh Valley; G. C. Cochran, Fourth Vice President Erie Railroad; Oscar G. Murray, Second Vice President Big Four, and Milton Knight, Freight Traffic Manager of the Wabash. The name of the Grand Trunk's representative in the board is as yet unannounced.

The important task of selecting three Commissioners rests with the Board of Managers. Indications yesterday were that the choice would be made from the following-named gentlemen: J. F. Goddard, George R. Blanchard, C. P. Farmer, and W. W. Midgley. It is likely that Mr. Midgley will be Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Freight Rates Said to be Unstable.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Eastern freight situation, if anything, was worse to-day than yesterday, but no road has as yet made the expected open cut. The officers of the Central Traffic Association say the scare is over, but to-day's developments seem to indicate that there is still considerable probability that the open rate will be made in a few days by one of the weak lines. Meanwhile the Grand Trunk and Erie both exclude any intention of making the open rate, but it is admitted at these offices that the situation is still an aggravated one, and that the Presidents' agreement is likely to be smashed at any moment. It is expected that some action will be taken at the meeting of the new Joint Committee in New-York to-morrow to stop the secret tariff slashing. The shippers, by the allotment of their freight, are doing all in their power to make certain lines appear to have the worst of it, and thus induce them on to make the cut, which would, of course, mean reduced rates all around and a general jubilee for the shippers.

A rate of $15.15 has been put in by the Chicago and Ohio River Association, to be used as a basing rate to Atlanta Dec. 21.

Southern Freight Rates Association.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11.—The Southern Freight Rates Association began its annual session in this city last night.

Among the railroads represented are the New-Orleans and Texas Pacific, Southern, Norfolk and Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Georgia, Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, Florida Central Plant system, Georgia Central, Georgia Southern and Florida, and Louisville and Nashville. The Merchants and Miners' Transportation and Mallory Steamship Lines are also represented.

Only preliminary work, such as appointing sub-committees, occupied the attention of the meeting. The question of rates between the South and West is not before the association. The main matter to be considered is pro-rates between the several companies on through consignments.

Taxation of Brooklyn Elevated.

Injunctions were served upon the Register of Arrears in Brooklyn yesterday enjoining the city from proceeding with the sale of the Brooklyn and the Kings County Elevated Railroads for non-payment of the tax of 1893.

In speaking of the injunctions Archibald N. Sessions, then Deputy Register of Arrears, said:

"This matter of the taxation of these railroads was settled in 1892, apparently to the satisfaction of every one concerned, and very much to the advantage of the railroad companies, but a man need not have been a prophet then to have been able to predict that they would not rest content with the great benefits they obtained then. I am sure that the figures will show that, on the basis then agreed upon, the roads are much undervalued."

To Sell Long Island Traction.

In pursuance of the decision of Judge Nathan Goff of the United States Circuit Court in Wheeling, W. Va., the property and franchises of the Long Island Traction Company will be sold under foreclosure at noon to-day.

The decision, which was rendered verbally on Tuesday, and issued in the form of an order yesterday, was in the suit brought by Mrs. Emily C. O'Connor against the Long Island Traction Company, to restrain the sale of the road. The decision gave the defendants a decisive victory. The Court declared it was an injustice for a small stockholder to attempt to thwart the united wishes of the majority. Receiver Morse was complimented by the Court, and P. H. Flynn, the street car magnate of Brooklyn, was criticised.

Kalamazoo and Saginaw Plans.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 11.—The Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Railroad has filed with the Register of Deeds of this county a mortgage for $225,000 to the Union Trust Company of Detroit. It covers forty-four miles of roadbed, its rolling stock, its engines, tanks, and all appurtenances. The mortgage is the outcome of the building scheme which has been talked of for some time. It is given in the form of bonds of $1,000 each, running for six years at 6 per cent. interest, and bearing date of Dec. 1, 1895. The purpose of this mortgage is for paying the back indebtedness and for the betterment, further construction, completion, and equipment of the road. There is a strong probability of the road being extended from its present northern terminus at Woodbury to Saginaw.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The City Council of Middletown, Ohio, passed an ordinance to-day granting the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company right of way over Jefferson, Second, Third, Fourth, Charles and Libby Streets. This enables the company to connect their Cincinnati and Dayton line with the main stem by running though that city, and practically a double track from Cincinnati to within a few miles of Dayton.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Edward B. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia have purchased from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company $1,500,000 Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company 4½ per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, maturing April 1, 1939. These bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and will be issued in retirement of a like amount of 7 per cent. bonds, maturing June 1, 1896.

—Three appointments were announced by General Eastern Passenger Agent Farnsworth of the Seaboard Air Line as follows: O. H. Kroh, Traveling Passenger Agent, with headquarters in this city; Joseph Strang, Traveling Passenger Agent for New-England, with office in Boston, and Charles L. Lonnsdorf, Passenger Agent in Philadelphia.

—Representatives of the Clyde Steamship Company deny the report that the company contemplates backing up the Southern Railway in operating a line of steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk, or that it contemplated discontinuing the operation of its ships between Philadelphia and Richmond, via the James River.

—J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad, reasserted yesterday that the new agreement with the Pacific Mail Company would be signed within a few days. The delay in signing this agreement had given rise to rumors that the two companies were again drifting apart.

—Daniel Babst of Marion, Ohio, who was appointed receiver of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad a few days ago by a local court, has been enjoined from interfering with John Tod, the previously appointed receiver of the property.

—E. B. Stahlman, who was Chairman of the late Southern Railway and Steamship Association, is now in this city. His name has been mentioned in connection with the appointment of arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association.

—A dispatch from Baltimore says that the Monongahela River Railroad Company, which is part of the Camden system, has been merged with the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company.

—A meeting of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee was held yesterday and the general situation was discussed. Matters are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

—An electric road between Providence, R. I., and Taunton, Mass., is talked of. Philadelphia and Rhode Island capitalists are said to be ready to furnish $3,000,000 of capital.

—The Directors of the Fitchburg Road yesterday declared the regular semi-annual preferred stock dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

—President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four was at the Trunk Line Association offices in this city yesterday.

—For the first week in December the Southern Railway Company reports an increase of $32,671 in earnings.

—Vice President McDoel of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago has ordered 100 new stock cars.

—Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—C. M. Hays, who is to be the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is now in New-York.

—An order for 350 new freight cars has been placed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

HARRY HAYWARD HUNG AT NIGHT

Catherine Ging's Murder Legally Avenged —Blixt's Prompter's End That of a Bravado and Cynic—His Prayer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—"Keep up your courage, boys, pull her tight; I stand 'pat.' Good-bye."

With these last words, spoken with a sneer, at 2:09 A. M. to-day, Harry Hayward, whose plot to kill Catherine Ging to secure $10,000 life insurance was carried out by Claus Blixt, Dec. 3, 1894, directed his executioners, and a few moments later he was dead.

In his last hours his callousness and bravado did not desert him. He supped heartily with his brother Adry, Edward Goodsell, and a stenographer. At 1 o'clock Father Timothy and the Rev. William Wilkinson visited the condemned man. They said that there was practically nothing of a religious nature discussed by them, although Hayward said that he forgave all his enemies and thanked them for coming. No prayer was said in his cell.

Deputy Sheriff Megarden read the death warrant at 1:25 o'clock, and Hayward put on a neat cutaway suit, a turndown collar, and a white necktie. He was aided by his guardians. The only trace of nervousness was shown by his repeatedly wiping his hands.

Hayward, although his life had all but ended, never ceased joking with those who were with him and he shouted to a group on the lower floor:

"When Harry Hayward is hung, his ghost will turn around and say that it is ashamed of his body."

After this he was flippant and jocose with some new paper reporters.

The execution procession started at 1:55 A. M. Near the scaffold, Hayward called for three cheers for himself, and some one responded with three faint cheers. With his head erect, and walking with a firm step, Hayward greeted the officials and witnesses, and stood upon the drop.

Asked if he had any statement to make, Hayward replied that he had, and then said, slowly and hesitatingly:

"The people think that I am a kind of a devil, and if they knew my past life they would be well aware of that fact. I have made a shorthand confession of some of my deeds to Messrs. Mannix, Goodsell, and Mabey, which is true to the best of my recollection."

Although standing between life and death, Hayward was still cynical, and Mr. Mannix exclaimed:

"Harry, you have said enough. You have nothing more to say. Act in the same dignified manner as has characterized your conduct for the past forty-eight hours, and die like a man. Think of your mother and father, who are now in tears, and forgive all who have ever testified against you or sought justice against you."

Hayward was checked by this, and after saying that he freely forgave all who had in any way done or attempted to do him any wrong, he uttered this prayer:

"O Lord, for Christ's sake, forgive me my sins," adding, "Sheriff Megarden, go ahead."

He was quickly pinioned while he made trivial and jocose comments, and was critical about the adjustment of the noose knot.

Hayward was declared to be dead thirty-six minutes after the drop fell. He will be buried in Lakewood Cemetery.

REPORT OF PAYMASTER GEN. VARNUM

Amount Disbursed to New-York Militia During the Past Year.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum, Paymaster General of the New-York militia, has filed his annual report. The total number of State troops to receive pay during the past year was 7,430. Of this number 456 were officers and 6,974 enlisted men. The Seventh Regiment, the largest in the State, received the most money, $9,915. The amount paid the troops was $86,928. The Paymaster General has on hand $2,425.

Regarding the payment of men who were on duty during the Brooklyn strike, Gen. Varnum says:

The troops ordered out for service during the Brooklyn riots, having been called out for the maintenance of the peace, pursuant to the demand of and in aid of the local civil authorities, were, under the provisions of Section 123, Chapter 554, of the Laws of 1894, paid for their services by the County of Kings, and not by the State. The amount so paid up to date has been $122,036.

The disbursements made during the year were for men who were ordered on duty at the State Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, on cruises of the naval militia, and on field service. The sum paid the naval militia was $3,271.

The Paymaster General speaks in high terms of the work performed by his assistants, Col. Arthur McArthur and Major Robert T. Varnum.

COUNCILMAN LEACH'S LIQUOR WARFARE

Not Indicted as a Common Scold Because He Is Not a Woman.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Dec. 11.—Councilman James Leach, who is waging a bitter warfare on the liquor traffic in this village, says he does not fear his political enemies in any way, and that they went to Hackensack yesterday and tried to have him indicted as a "common scold," but failed because he was not a woman.

This primitive law in New-Jersey only applies to women, and Councilman Leach is laughing at the expense of his political opponents. He says he is going right on with his campaign against rum, and that after a while the citizens of Park Ridge who think they need liquor "for medicinal purposes" quite frequently will have to go outside of the borough to get it.

Mr. Leach, who says he carries something for protection when he goes out at night, put up posters all over the town a short time ago containing the names of citizens, including many church members, who were alleged to be in favor of issuing licenses. This raised a storm of indignation and was the cause of the attempt made to have Councilman Leach indicted as a "common scold."

Beatrice Ray's Annuity Secured.

The Robert Ray Hamilton estate in Brooklyn, was sold yesterday, by direction of the Supreme Court. The proceeds will be invested in order to pay to Beatrice Ray, the adopted daughter of Robert Ray Hamilton, an annuity of $1,200.

Thirty-two houses and thirty-one lots were sold for $56,900.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of an Apartment House Facing Central Park—Auction Room Transactions—To-day's List.

Messrs. Wasserman Brothers have sold, at $110,000, the six-story brownstone apartment house known as the "Park View," at 222 and 224 West Fifty-ninth Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, 50 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Clarence True the Elizabethan dwelling at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 25.8½ by 56; also the four-story dwellings 302 and 304 West Ninety-third Street, the first 24 feet wide and the other 20 feet. All the dwellings are of limestone and light brick, and built after the American basement plan.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $7,431.25, to the plaintiff, Joseph Solomon, the three-story brownstone dwelling 419 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 237.11 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Henry W. Schmitt, at $16,300, the plot on the Fort Washington Ridge Road, 215 feet north of the southern boundary of Lucius Chittenden's land, 274 by 276.79 by 98.17 by 403.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to Edward T. J. Gaynor, at $19,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 151 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 357 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8.

The Sheriff sold, under execution, at $2,400, to Henry Keale, the right, title, and interest of George W. Samson to the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. George R. Read sold to Michael A. Kane, at $8,850, the three-story brownstone dwelling 457 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 81.5½ feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.5. To Clara L. England, an heir, he sold, at $7,100, the two-story brick dwelling 320 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 218.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5 by 97.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, Anthony Avenue, east side, 90.70 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 135.20 by 26.3 by 127.95.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 174 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 102.2 2-3 feet west of Third Avenue, 25.6 by 102.5 by irregular, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,200.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 208 and 210 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $9,915; on prior mortgage, $25,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 63 Sheriff Street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,340.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of J. F. Durlacher to lot on south side of Jennings Street, 96.14 feet west of Intervale Avenue, 26.71 by 112.13 by 25 by 121.52.

By B. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. H. Hawke, Jr., referee, the right, title, and interest of Emma Meyer to 270 South Street, northeast corner of Montgomery Street, 37.2 by 64.3 by 37.2 by 64.4, four-story brick hotel building. Due on judgment, $14,465.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 320 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, (rear,) by Filomena B. Mannello of 158 Bowery, for a two-story brick and frame workshop; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, by John Fry, of 2,321 Washington Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $5,550.

No. 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, by Mrs. Frances P. Field of 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 23 Murray Street, by Mary C. Wallace, trustee, of 21 East Thirty-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store, &c.; cost, $200.

Fulton Street, northwest corner of Gold Street, Charles H. Beach of Connecticut, owner; R. C. Brown and Fensterer & Rohe, lessees; alterations to a five-story brick store and offices; cost, $675.

No. 352 West Fifty-third Street, by Charles Pheidler of 776 Ninth Avenue, alterations to a three and four-story brick factory; cost, $500.

Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin Street, by Watson estate, alterations to a five-story brick store and offices; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

10TH AV, s s, Lot 154, map of Wakefield; William H. Plant and wife to George W. Johnston $1,700
125TH ST, n s, 272 ft e of 8th Av, 23x100.11; Esther Maney to Max Weil..... 70,000
35TH ST, 60, s s, 183 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Phoebe T. Fountain to Mary A. C. Riley 37,000
35TH ST, 62 West; Mary A. C. Riley to Phoebe T. Fountain 29,000
JEFFERSON ST, n s, 99.10 ft e of Clinton Av, 19.6x100; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Carl E. Randrup 1,600
JEFFERSON ST, n s, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, —x120; Josephine L. Horton to Charles Bjorkegren 1
ALEXANDER AV, 173; William G. Flammer to Thomas F. McLaughlin 10
CLINTON AV, (proposed,) e s, 120 ft n of Jefferson St, —x—; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Martha A. Gods 1
102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; Thomas Frazier and wife to James J. Brown 30,000
LOTS 1 to 4 and 67 and 68, map of Morris Stebbins property, Morrisania, &c.; Rachel W. Keating to Emily M. Ward 1
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph A. Ward to Emily M. Ward 1
BOWERY, 292; Hannah B. Duryea and wife and Pierrepont H. Duryea to Donald Mackay, executor, &c..... 10
BROADWAY and 132D ST, s e corner, 25.8x123x25.11x123; Morrisania, &c.; Rachel W. Keating to Frank L. Smith 1
72D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Henry F. Cook and wife to Marie L. Pancoast..... 1
46TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Duane and Michael Duane to Wilhelmina E. Mey..... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 36.8 ft s of 92d St, 16x82; Joseph E. Weed to Francis M. Jencks 1
BOULEVARD, e s, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 108.4 to Bloomingdale Road x87.7 to Old Lane x102.9x90.7; Frank L. Smith and wife to Metropolitan Improvement Company 1
TREMONT AV, n s, 21 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x—; Isabell M. Blood to Mary D. Stillman 1
GERARD AV, e s, 300 ft n of James St, 100x125; Daniel Stiess and wife to Henry Stiess 6,200
LOTS 51 and 79, block 2,512, map of 372 lots, Kemp estate; Robert C. Kemp and wife to Robert W. Todd..... 5
LOTS 50 and 80, block 2,512, same map; Emeline A. and John U. Kemp to Robert W. Todd..... 10
114TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; David R. Todd to Herbert Egerton 1
125TH ST, n s, 308.8 ft w of 4th Av, 18.8x99.11; John E. Brodsky, executor, &c., of Eleonore Jehl, to Ludwig Heuerman 24,350
LOTS 1 to 4 and 67 and 68, map of Morris Stebbins's property; George W. Ward and wife to Emily M. Ward..... 1
SAME property; Kate A. Ward to same. 1
SAME property; Addie I. Maidhof to same 1
SAME property; Eva E. Lord to same.... 1
SAME property; Joseph A. Ward, assignee, and William R. Ward to same.. 1
FAIRMOUNT AV or 175th St, n s, 28 ft e of Waterloo Place, 26.6x71.8x26x76.10; Helen J. Alcott to Frederick Weller and wife 4,100
LOT 429, map of Mount Eden, 23.3x100x 93.5x100; Thomas O. Woolf to Patrick Baker 900
LOTS 1 to 4 and 67 and 68, map of Morris Stebbins property, Morrisania, &c.; Emily M. Ward to Jesse M. Strouse..... 6,400
185TH ST, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8 x100; Bernard Metzger and wife to Cecelia T. Lappine 5
HOME ST, n s, 75 ft w of Fox St, 25x 64x27.4x75.2; Sadie Frawley to the Besly Huber Company 1
1ST AV, w s, 22 ft s of 121st St, No. 2,359; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Charles H. Nolte 10,400
2D AV, 2,407; Pauline and Joseph Silverstein to Joseph Cukor 1
INTERVALE AV, e s, 175 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; John B. Collard and wife to Theresa F. Whitby 1
VANDERBILT AV, n e corner of 170th St, 104x100x17.8x30x36.4, to street, x 70; Thomas Fanning to Peter J. Connor 16,000
CLINTON AV, w s, 86.8 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Henry S. Asche to Rachel Asche 10
CONVENT AV, e s, 52 ft n of 148th St, 32x85; Annie C. Doyle to Elizabeth Tracey 1
142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to Marian E. Moore 1

Recorded Leases.

SIEFKE, Louisa, to Patrick Duffy; n e corner of Prince St and West Broadway, 5 years $2,400
McCORMICK, Ella, to Simon Munzer; 519 3d Av, store, 3 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, James J., and wife to Thomas Frazier; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... $15,000
CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 83d St, 129.10 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years. 17,500
CONNOR, Peter J., to Thomas Fanning; northeast corner of Vanderbilt Av and 170th St, 1 year 16,000
CUKOR, Joseph, to Pauline Silverstein; 2,407 2d Av, demand..... 500
DITCHETT, Stephen D., and wife to Charles L. Acker; n e corner of Clinton Av and 169th St, and other property, 2 years 1,500
DARMOUR, Julia D., to Hugo R. Muller; e s of 8th Av, 75.9 ft n of 45th St, lease. 2,750
EGERTON, Herbert, to Robert S. Minturn and others, trustees; s s of 114th St, 30 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 4,000
FREES, Chancy A., and wife to Frederick Seibel; e s of Avenue A, 21.5 ft n of 82d St, 4 years..... 10,000
GUERINEAU, William S., and others to Albert G. Snuter and another, executors; s s of 107th St, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 18,000
SAME to Ida Hirschbaum and another; 60 East 107th St, 1 year..... 2,000
HEALEY, Mark, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Ryer Av, 150 ft n of 183d St, 1 year..... 3,000
HOUGHTON, Frank R., and wife to Alice Schoenberger; 1,002 East 134th St, 3 years 3,500
SAME to same; 1,006 and 1,008 East 134th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 7,000
IRELAND, John B., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n w corner of West Broadway and West 3d St, 2 years..... 65,000
JOHNSTON, George W., to W. H. Plant; s w corner of 5th Av and 15th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000
KEOGH, Thomas W., and wife to Mary A. Chisolm; n s of Great Jones St, 227.7 ft e of Lafayette Place, 3 years..... 57,000
KATZ, Jacob, to James A. Trowbridge; s e corner of 1st Av and 1st St, 4 years 4,000
KENNEDY, John J., to McGrillis, Knight & Co.; e s of Lexington Av, 80.5 ft n of 59th St, demand..... 150
KUNZ, Minnie F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Jennings and Chisolm Sts, 2 years..... 760
KNIGHT, John B., and wife to Frank R. Houghton; 986 East 134th St, 4 years... 1,000
SAME to the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York; 986 East 134th St, 5 years 3,000
KARABACEK, August, and wife to William G. Erb and wife; w s of Main St, Lots 759 and 760, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, demand..... 1,300
LANE, Charles, and wife to Katharina Days; s s of 83d St, 125 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 5,000
LANE, William, to same; n w corner of Houston and Sheriff Sts, 3 years..... 5,000
LEVY, Nathan, and others to John S. Scully and another; e s of Ludlow St, 126.6 ft s of Rose St, demand..... 800
MOORE, Marian E., to J. A. Townsend; n s of 142d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand, (two mortgages)..... 81,250
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas F., to William G. Flammer; w s of Alexander Av, 116.8 ft s of 136th St, 3 years..... 5,000
MARTIN, Charles, to Philip Schneider; n s of 46th St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 2,000
McCLATCHY, Ella M., and another to Robert Jaffray; n s of 130th St, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 9,000
SCHILLING, Henry F., to Henry Frohwitter, as trustee; s w corner of Houston and Essex Sts, 1 year..... 5,000
SAME to the Bachmann Brewing Company; same property, demand..... 5,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; s s of 58th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years.....240,000
SCHAIER, Adaline M., to Alice E. Schoenberger; 1,004 East 134th St, 3 years 3,500
SAME to Frank R. Houghton; same property, 3 years..... 650
SHIPMAN, Mary D., to Isabel M. Blood; n s of Fremont Av, 21 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 3,000
SCHNUCK, Herman, and wife to George M. Miller, as trustee; s e corner of 147th St and Brook Av, (two mortgages,) 6 years..... 36,000
SAME to Enoch C. Bell; same property, demand 3,000
SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited,) 1 year..... 4,000
STEINBOCK, Morris and wife to Alfred Graham, 242 Fifth St, 3 years..... 2,500
TODD, Robert W., to R. C. Kemp; Lots 51 and 79, block 2,512, Kemp estate, 3 years..... 1,800
WHITBY, Therese F., to John B. Cat-lard; e s of Intervale Av, 175 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 400

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAMPTON, Frederick W., to Samuel Wacht $6,083
DUTCHER, George G., to C. E. Minor.. 10,532
EMBURY, Peter A., executor, to Peter A. Embury, trustee 1
ELLISON, John E., as trustee, to Emma E. Cattus, guardian..... 7,000
HAGERTY, Michael H., and others, executors, to Nanette Hartfield..... 1,320
JORDAN, John, to Frederica W. Trow.. 5,033
MILLER, Carlos J., to Asa W. Young... 2,500
MILLER, Henry F., trustee, to H. W. Gray 4,250
SISTARE, Mathilde, to C. J. Miller..... 2,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to W. G. Fellows 9,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to G. P. Dodge 12,000
WAGONER, Martin V. B., executor, to Henry Burden, as trustee 13,000

Lis Pendens.

119TH ST, 104 East; Alicia L. Laird against Elmer M. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1ST Av, n e corner of 108th St, 25.10x95; William C. Chesster against Joseph Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
14TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 26 ft front; Matilda Grabfelder, executrix, against Emma Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MONROE ST, 134½; Abraham Stern against Michael Mackler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
81ST ST, n s, 194.8 ft e of Madison Av, 21.5 ft front; Bank of Syracuse against Mary E. Husted, administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
150TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 64 ft front; Jacob Hess against John Pickering and others, (action to foreclose lien.)
AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 94.8x145; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Rebecca Hirschtenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MADISON AV and 102d St, s w corner, 70x102; Schnatz & Massoth against Steinfeld & Neuberger, owners and contractors $93
74TH ST, 6 East; Jacob W. Frank against estate of S. J. Held, owner, and con tractor 387
MONROE ST, 51 and 53; Harry W. Bell against Andrew Martin, owner; Hafker & Hollwedel, contractors..... 350
INTERVALE AV, n s, 125 ft e of 167th St, 85 ft front; Francisco Luciano against L. Cillingham, owner and contractor; John Louden and Salvatore Santacroce, contractors..... 230
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; Joseph Wood against W. V. O'Callaghan, owner; George Lynn, contractor..... 1,829
LUDLOW ST, 90; Harris Kaplinsky against David Admolsky, owner and contractor 95
112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 95 ft front; 113th St, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; E. Sauer against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor 315
113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; James Lunney against William H. Niebuhr, owner; Patrick Rooney, contractor 94

EXCISE INSPECTOR'S ADVENTURE

Attacked and Belabored by a Band of Italians —Saved by a Publican—Criminal Action Ordered.

NEWARK, Dec. 11.—License Inspector Roemmele notified the Excise Commissioners at their meeting this afternoon that he was attacked and beaten by a gang of Italian men and women in a saloon at 175 Eighth Avenue on Monday night, because he had secured evidence of selling liquor without a license. He said he probably would have been killed had not a saloon keeper drawn a revolver and driven the crowd out of the place.

Roemmele suspected that Gerrardo Niegarro of 181 Eighth Avenue was selling wine without a license, and on Monday night he gave an Italian boy a marked twenty-five-cent piece to go into Niegarro's saloon and purchase a bottle of wine. When Niegarro handed the young Italian the wine Roemmele appeared and accused the saloon keeper. Niegarro denied that he had sold the wine, but Roemmele told him he could prove it by the marked coin. Niegarro then pulled from his pocket a handful of coins, the marked one included. Finding that he had been trapped, Niegarro, with several other Italians, rushed at the boy who had purchased the wine, and would have done him bodily harm had he not fled to a saloon a few doors away. Roemmele followed him there, and had only been in the place a few moments, he claims, when about a score of Italians, men and women, rushed in and tried to reach Roemmele's spy. He, however, escaped through a rear window.

The Italians then attacked Roemmele and the saloon keeper, and both were struck and kicked. Roemmele managed to get a club from his pocket and the saloon keeper a revolver, and together they drove the Italians out of the place. The Inspector said it was several hours afterward before he was able to leave for home.

The board instructed him to bring a criminal action against Niegarro.

His Diagnosis.

From Texas Siftings.

Bystander—Doctor, what do you think of this man's injuries?

Doctor—Humph! Two of them are undoubtedly fatal, but, as for the rest of them, time alone can tell.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

A large Savings Bank in this City lost $9,000. by reason of a mortgage loan made by it to Ezekiel Donnell on property on 13th Street in this City, which he got by will from his brother James Donnell. The will was afterward set aside and the property taken by one who proved that she was the child of James Donnell by an undisclosed wife.

The trustees of some orphans lost $5,000. on a mortgage held by them on a house on Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, because the maker of it had forged the deed to himself and did not own the property mortgaged.

This company carries such risks as the foregoing for less than owners and lenders have been in the habit of paying for mere opinions of counsel, which prove no protection when loss really comes.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....900,000.
Real-Estate Department:
Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.
All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.
Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
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James Thapson, - 2d Vice-President.
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William P. Elliott - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
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William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard L. McCurdy,
Wm. G. Lambert, Robert Olyphant,
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NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES.

Now offered by the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,

Certificates of $500 and $1,000 at 4 per cent. with accrued interest for permanent or temporary investment.

Each certificate assigns an undivided interest in a specific Bond and Mortgage on New-York City property described therein.

Guarantee of payment of principal and interest.

Title insured by

Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York.

Certificates registered by a Trust Company and assignable on books of

Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.

Apply at office of company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—Superbly decorated cabinet-finished 2-family box-stoop, three-story brownstone dwellings; $3,000 cash, balance long mortgage; finest location on west side; must sell immediately. Owner, 135 Broadway, Room 52.

FOR SALE.—On West 57th St., near 8th Av., plot 75x100; suitable for improvement. For particulars apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AV.

26th ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Full-sized four-story dwelling, with three-story dining-room extension; $60,000. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., 500 Madison Av., 55 Liberty St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.

at Piermont-on-the-Hudson, a dwelling house; very elegibly situated, with about four acres of ground attached, together with a commodious stable. The house contains ten rooms and overlooks the village and river. There are old shade trees and an excellent spring of water on the place. For terms, address Box 2,377 New-York Post Office.

Real Estate at Auction.

**

THE CRAMPS ARE EAGER

Warm Rivalry for the New Battleship Contracts.

SECRETARY HERBERT HEARS ARGUMENT

The Olympia Not Damaged by the Fires in Her Bunkers—Injuries to the Texas to be Thoroughly Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The shipbuilders met the Navy Department officials in a secret conference to-day. Secretary Herbert deemed it wiser to give the bidders on the battleships a private hearing. There were present: Secretary Herbert, Mr. Scott of the Union Iron Works, Mr. Olcott of the Newport News Company, the Messrs. Cramp, accompanied by Mr. Lewis Nixon; Chief Constructor Hichborn, Naval Constructor Taylor, Chief Engineer Perry, and Capt. W. T. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance.

The session lasted about two hours, Mr. Charles Cramp occupying most of this time in a statement of the firm's position and in explanation of the various propositions made by it. The attention of the Secretary was called to the departure in the Cramps' plans from the departmental provision for turrets. One of the propositions was in favor of depressions in the deck, one forward and another aft, which should take the place of the usual turret, and should accommodate one gun each of 12-inch calibre mounted on disappearing carriages.

This project is not likely to meet with the approval of the Ordnance officer, although at to-day's meeting no opinions regarding the merits or demerits of bidders' designs were offered. The disadvantages of this sunken gun platform, say the experts, are the difficulties likely to arise in ranging the weapon and in keeping the depression free of water in rough weather. There is objection to the plan also by reason of the reduction of battery. With the Cramps's design the battleship would have but two 12-inch rifles, while the departmental plans provide for four 13-inch guns.

The most satisfactory proposition put forth by the Cramps to-day was their offer to build three ships similar to the Indiana, of perhaps slightly less displacement. This proposition approaches very nearly the original design for a battleship made by Chief Constructor Hichborn. The armament consists of two 12-inch guns and two 8-inch guns, while the machinery is a duplicate of that of the Indiana, the engines of which are capable of giving 10 per cent. more power than is the machinery of the battleship designed by the department. This feature is peculiarly due to the naval engineers for the Engineer in Chief has said that the Indiana's machinery is the best for that type of ship. The difficulty in the way of accepting the Cramps' proposition is the insufficiency of the appropriation and the statutory limitation of the number of ships to two.

The Secretary listened intently to all the Cramps had to say in their own behalf, and there was a prompt acknowledgment that the offer to build three battleships for $8,000,000 of the type described was reasonable and attractive, but financial consideration forbade any decision.

Very little was said by the representative of the Union Iron Works. Attention was called to the provision of law that if the bid of the Pacific Coast firm be "fair" it may be accepted by the Secretary. The argument was brief and intended to show that the proposition, by reason of its economical qualities, was eminently "fair."

The attention of the experts was directed to a feature of this bidder's plans deemed by him superior to the departmental design. This was the independence of the double turrets. In the department plans the upper and lower turrets are not separated. They are operated together and offer a concentrated fire. In the Scott plans each turret may be moved independent of the other, so that the heavier guns below may be fired, for instance, on the starboard side, while the upper and lighter guns may be discharged on the port side. The objection to this plan is the likelihood of the upper turret being dislocated and, perhaps, in the occasion of a great shock, and in a heavy seaway, being thrown overboard.

The representative of the Newport News Company rested his case on the proposition made originally. He said he had presented a bid for the ships in accordance with designs. His bid was the lowest and he was willing to go before the department without qualification or further explanation.

The meeting brought forth nothing new for the experts, who will commence the work of examining the bids and plans from a technical point of view. This work is a long and tedious one, full of mathematical calculations, and before any recommendation can be made to the Secretary, the Board will have to estimate the actual cost of the completed ship, a conclusion which takes into consideration the amount of armor required by the different designs. The cost of armor is an important matter, and enters into the final judgment materially.

It is impossible to tell, with the limited information in the possession of the Board, how the contracts for the ships will be disposed of. It looks to-day as if one ship would be built by the Newport News Company and the other by the Union Iron Works. The Cramps will submit some additional information for the benefit of the board of experts.

The official report on the fire on board the United States cruiser Olympia, during her recent voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama, has been received at the Navy Department. It shows that, after leaving Honolulu, fire started no less than four different times in the coal bunkers of the vessel. Fortunately, the automatic temperature indicators in the bunkers worked perfectly, and each fire was quickly suppressed by taking out as much of the coal as possible and then sending streams of steam upon the rest. It is stated in the report that the fires were caused by spontaneous combustion, induced by the quality of the coal with which the Olympia was stored. There was no danger at any time, and no damage resulted. The report is made by Capt. J. J. Read, the commander of the Olympia.

Mr. Fisher, (Rep., N. Y.,) speaking of his resolution offered in the House yesterday, directing an investigation of the condition and the construction of the battleship "Texas, said that it was reported that there were grave defects in the vessel. He thought that the public, our shipbuilders, and especially our naval constructors, should know the exact condition of the vessel, so that, if she is defective, the defects shown can be avoided in the future. He intends to press the matter before the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which it was referred, and, if possible, to bring out all the facts concerning the vessel—how and where her plans were obtained, their cost, and a full history of the ship.

No damage was done to the gunboat Concord through her recent grounding in the Yang-Tse Kiang River, according to a report received at the Navy Department from her commander. The accident occurred near Hang-Kow. The Concord ran on a mud bank on the evening of Oct. 81, and was obliged to remain all night. She managed to get off the next morning without assistance of the Monocacy, which was near by. A native pilot was on board at the time, and, as there was no indication of carelessness, no action in the matter will be taken by the department.

WORK OF MISCHIEVOUS IDIOTS

Mail Matter Scorched and Other Pranks at the Elizabeth Post Office.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 11.—The police of this city have been asked by the Postmaster to aid in investigating what is thought to have been an attempt to burn a quantity of mail matter yesterday. The first-class mail dropped in the Post Office is caught in a basket set under the slot. Between 10:20 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning some one dropped several lighted matches through the slot. Several letters were scorched, but none of them was injured to any extent.

For some time there have been persistent attempts to do damage at the Post Office. One of the pranks was to take the ink from the bottles and pour it into the hospital boxes. The pens and penholders provided for public use were destroyed, and the blotters torn up.

MURPHY'S WAY OF COUNTING VOTES

His Counsel Says He Had No Right to Go Back of Returns Sent to Him—Long Island City's Muddle.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 11.—The demurrers entered to the indictments against City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy and Election Inspector Charles J. Sheridan, who are charged with willful violations of the election laws, were argued before County Judge Garretson, in the Court of Sessions, this morning. So great is the interest in the fight for the office of Mayor that the courtroom would not accommodate the crowd that gathered to listen to the proceedings.

The demurrer to the indictment against the City Clerk was heard first. Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart represented Murphy. He contended that the facts alleged in the indictment were not sufficient to constitute a crime, and, in fact, if they were true, they served as a good excuse for the action taken by the City Clerk. Mr. Stewart argued that the City Clerk was bound by law to canvass the returns as they were filed, and had no authority to go behind them. He stated that, while Murphy had heard that there was a difference between the returns filed with him and those filed with the County Clerk and Supervisor, he was not vested with power to summon the Election Inspectors and direct them to correct their errors.

District Attorney Daniel Noble argued that it was the duty of the City Clerk to send for the Inspectors, and have them correct such a palpable error as existed in the returns filed from the Second Election District of the First Ward, wherein the words "one hundred and twenty-five" were so written that they were read "one hundred and seventy-five," and showing a result in the total vote for Mayor that exceeded the vote cast by fifty. He said that in declining to take notice of such errors the City Clerk, as the Canvassing Board of the city, with authority to issue certificates of election, could canvass the vote as he pleased, and elect whom he pleased, putting the rightfully elected candidate to an expense of thousands of dollars.

The District Attorney stated that the attention of the City Clerk had been called to the error in the returns, and that he would be able to show on a trial of the indictment that Murphy had guilty knowledge of the error at the time he accepted the returns giving John P. Madden, the Jefferson candidate for Mayor, an excess of fifty votes over the number actually cast for him in the district. In concluding his argument, District Attorney Noble said:

"If Murphy gives certificates of election and reads returns as he sees fit, defeating men honestly elected, he should be sent to Sing Sing."

Judge Garretson reserved decision on the demurrer.

Judge Garretson overruled Sheridan's demurrer, and Sheridan was arraigned at once. He pleaded "not guilty." It is probable he will be called for trial early next week.

Inspectors Tracy, Blanc, and Merikle were served this evening with a writ issued by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, directing them to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to correct the vote for Mayor, as given in the returns filed by them with City Clerk Murphy, and make those returns correspond with the original returns filed with County Clerk Sutphin.

City Clerk Murphy was also served to-day with an order, issued by Justice Gaynor. It directs him to show cause why a premptory writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling him to show cause why he should not return to the Inspectors of Election in the First District of the Fourth Ward for correction the returns they filed in his office, and to also show cause why he should not recanvass the vote for Mayor after the corrections have been made. Both orders are returnable in Brooklyn Friday.

END OF THE INSURANCE CLUB

Cannot Pay Expenses and So Will Cease to Exist After Dec. 31—Was Organized in 1891.

The Insurance Club, which was organized in April, 1891, is to go out of existence. This was decided at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon in the club's apartments, in the Mutual Life's Building in Nassau Street. Out of the 700 members of the organization there were only 32 present at the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the club would go out of existence on Dec. 31. The cause given was that the club was not self-supporting, and could not pay the rent of its quarters on the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth floors of the Mutual Life's Building.

On this point President Dwight said:

"All the bills of the club have been paid, except the bill for rent. This now amounts to upward of $20,000. At the meeting just held an amicable agreement was entered into with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and all the members will be able to say that, although the club is 'non est,' not a cent will be due to anybody. It was calculated that the assets, including accounts that can be collected, amount to little less than the rent bill. The Mutual Company has agreed to accept our assets in full payment for our debt. This ends the whole transaction, and no one need worry. Our apartments are wanted for offices. Practically speaking, we have been dispossessed because we fell into arrears, but the understanding is that the Mutual Company is rather pleased than otherwise, because a bigger price can be obtained for the three floors. There does not seem to be any intention on the part of the members to organize a substitute club."

COMMITTEE CALLS ON DR. SATERLEE

Not Decided Yet Whether He Will Be Bishop of Washington.

The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, was called on yesterday afternoon by the committee appointed at the recent Episcopal Convention, at which Dr. Satterlee was elected to the Bishopric of the new diocese of Washington, to formally tender to him the official announcement of his selection.

The committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott of the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Dr. R. Mackay Smith of St. John's Church, Gen. Park of the United States Army, and Messrs. Louis J. Davis, George B. Towles, and Major William H. Webster, all of Washington, met Dr. Satterlee in the rectory library, about 4 o'clock, and remained in conference about an hour. The Rev. Dr. Alfred Harding, who was one of the committeemen, could not come.

Dr. Satterlee refused to see reporters, but his Secretary said Dr. Satterlee replied to the official call that he had not had sufficient time to consider the matter, and he failed to see how he could give a definite answer until after New Year's Day. The official notification was read by Dr. Elliott, who was President of the convention which elected Dr. Satterlee.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TRUSTEES

A Meeting in Detroit at Which Reports of Officers Were Made.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—The Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor began their semi-annual meeting yesterday in this city. The Trustees are from all the leading denominations and from all parts of the country, and represent more than 2,500,000 Christian Endeavorers. The Christian Endeavor being an interdenominational society, these bodies are represented at the meeting: Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Church in America, Methodist Protestant, Reformed Episcopalian, Disciples of Christ, Free Baptist, Canadian Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, Friends, United Brethren, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal of Canada.

Among the principal items of business transacted to-day was the reading of the reports of the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., founder and President of the society, and of Mr. John Willis Baer, the General Secretary.

To-night the meeting of the Trustees closed, with five great Christian Endeavor mass meetings in leading Detroit churches, each addressed by several speakers.

LABOR DELEGATES BUSY

Many Subjects Discussed at Their Convention.

PRESIDENCY IS STILL UNSETTLED

Declaration Against Capital Punishment—A Committee Appointed on the Eight-Hour Workday Question.

The first business of yesterday morning's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor at the Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms was the final report of the Committee on Credentials, which caused so much discussion Tuesday. James H. Sullivan of the Painters and Decorators' Union was given a seat in spite of a protest from the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and then W. E. Ward of the latter organization was refused a seat, on Mr. Sullivan's protest.

A number of resolutions were presented and referred to proper committees. One of them, presented by Vice President Elderkin, denounced dual organizations and suggested this remedy:

Resolved, That the Federation of Labor shall hereafter refuse to seat as delegates any representatives whose organizations has within its ranks any other organization comprising less than the total membership.

Delegate White of the National Tobacco Workers' Union announced the presentation of a resolution calling for a boycott on the American Tobacco Company. An effort will be made to induce the company to recognize the union, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the officers of the company.

A motion to accept the report of the Executive Council as submitted Tuesday aroused discussion, and action on the report was finally deferred, and then a recess was taken until the afternoon session.

One of the first moves of the afternoon session was the appointment of a committee on the question of an eight-hour workday, as discussion of the matter had already been set down for Saturday.

It was also resolved to invite the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to send fraternal delegates to the convention. The President of that organization had been invited, but had declined, saying that delegates from the organization would probably be present at the session to-day.

John J. Janio of the New-York State Federation of Labor introduced a resolution protesting against the proposed return to the old contract prison labor system, and the Committee on Resolutions reported favorably a resolution asking that all outside trades unions be invited to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers's protest against capital punishment was adopted after some opposition, and a resolution that the opinions of the two great political parties on the question of an eight-hour workday be asked for was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Andrew French of San Francisco presented a resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of the compulsory arbitration bill, and it was adopted, as was a resolution urging a more stringent boycott on the United States Baking Company. Similar action was taken in regard to the Rochester Clothing Exchange.

The question of publishing lists of "fair" and "unfair" firms as regards their position toward the federation in the official organ, The Federationist, caused a long discussion, and the matter was referred to a committee.

A resolution extending the sympathy of the federation to the housesmiths in their strike against the Iron League in this city was presented, and P. P. Lary, President of the Housesmiths and Bridgebuilders' Union, addressed the meeting. He outlined the history of the strike from the strikers' point of view, and announced that the housesmiths were in the fight to win." The resolution was adopted.

George E. McNeill was then introduced as "the father of labor organizations in the United States." Mr. McNeill said of the future of trade unions: "The only road to salvation for the labor movement is through organization, affiliation, high dues and short hours."

The speaker described himself as an "evolutionary not a revolutionary, Socialist, and declared that "he who stands in the way of organized labor is the bitterest enemy of Socialism."

The question of who will succeed President McBride as the head of the federation still remains in doubt, but it is said that probably Mr. McBride will be re-elected. His strongest opponent is Samuel Gompers. Members of the federation deny the report that there is any probability of a fight between the socialistic and regular trade-union elements. They say that the former class are in a minority and that whatever influence they might have would be in regard to the attitude of the convention on political questions. The session will be continued to-day.

THE CAROLINE MISSIONARIES

Little Chance of Any Settlement of Their Demand to be Allowed to Return to Ponape to Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—There is apparently no probability that the vexatious Caroline incident will be terminated during Secretary Olney's administration. It was hoped that a satisfactory conclusion might be reached at an early date. An effort to this end has been made by our representative at Madrid and the State Department officials in Washington.

The Caroline incident has been a diplomatic controversy between the United States and Spain for several years. It grew out of a cruel assault on American missionaries who were stationed on the Island of Ponape, one of the Eastern Carolines, in 1890. The United States Minister at Madrid has now notified the State Department that the Spanish authorities persist in their determination to delay the authority for the American missionaries to return to the Caroline Islands. This much-desired privilege, it appears, is dependent upon the humor of the Governor of these islands. It is asserted that it is as yet unsafe for the missionaries to return. The authorities at Madrid have declined to decide this question of safety, leaving it to the Governor, who is evidently a deliberate person.

An American settlement was established at Ponape Island in 1852, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. The place was then peopled by savages, and the missionaries gave them religious teaching and common-sense ideas, caring for them in 1853, when a smallpox epidemic destroyed 5,000 of the population. In March, 1887, a Spanish transport brought to the Caroline Islands a Governor, six priests, and thirty-five soldiers. The seat of government was established at Jamestown Harbor, and lands and property belonging to the American missionaries were confiscated.

A few years after the arrival of the Spanish troops the natives arose in rebellion and the missionaries were forced to flee. Their property was destroyed and their land sequestered. Last year the State Department obtained from the Spanish Government an indemnity of $17,500, the value of property destroyed. The question of permitting the American missionaries to return to their labors on the Caroline Islands was not settled, and since that time the matter has been diligently pushed by our representative at Madrid. He reports no progress, and regrets that the Spanish authorities are not disposed to allow the missionaries to return to Ponape.

Spain is firm in its determination to accept the judgment of its Governor at Ponape that they would not be secure. The State Department people are inclined to look upon this as an evasion of the question, in the hope that the missionaries will finally abandon their desire to return to the Caroline Islands. The question will not be abandoned by Secretary Olney, however, who will seek to secure for the American Board of Foreign Missionaries its old-time privilege of maintaining teachers at Ponape.

Preparing for the Skaters.

The work on the skating house at the pond at Seventy-second Street, Central Park, is being pushed along by Superintendent Parsons of the Park Department. The ice is several inches thick, and, it is thought that if the present cold weather continues the red ball will, in all probability, go up Saturday. The ice is in excellent condition, being very smooth.

"HOG GUESSING" IN NEW-ROCHELLE

Famous Old "Sport" to be Had New Year's Day—The Town Will Try to Catch Up with Its Neighbors.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The first "hog guessing" of the Winter in New-Rochelle will take place, if the plans of the saloon keepers who have charge of the undertaking mature, New Year's Day. Big posters were put up to-day announcing the event. At each of the upper corners, in large letters, is the word "Sport." Then comes the announcement, "Hog guessing for New Year's Day," with the picture of a big fat hog. The price is 50 cents a guess.

The last words on the large posters are: "To be put up at 12 cents a pound. Hog to be killed at 2:30 o'clock; to hang fifteen minutes before being weighed; to be dressed with the tongue out. Half pounds to count in weighing. Nearest guesser to take the hog. Next nearest the surplus, if any."

The ancient custom of "hog guessing" was apparently on the wane in New-Rochelle. There have been two or more successful contests this year in Mamaroneck, and Port Chester had a "guess ox" Thanksgiving Day. In New-Rochelle, however, the presence of a large urban population that was inclined to laugh at the custom of "hog guessing" has made the "sport" rather out of date. It is, however, to have a temporary revival.

So popular is this "sport" along the shore of the Sound that a village newspaper commented gravely on the subject recently, maintaining that men had from practice become so skilled in estimating what live pigs will weigh when killed and dressed that it was no longer a guessing contest at all.

The "sport" is said to have reached its highest development at Mamaroneck. If an ox is led through the street, or a pig driven along the road, men rush to the doors of the saloons. The conversation exchanged is something like this: "What would you guess it would weigh dressed?"

"I guess it would weigh so and so."

"I guess you are way off."

"I guess I know what I am doing. I guess I can guess as well as the next man, and have won at just as many 'hog guessings' as any one."

The announcement of the coming contest in New-Rochelle is already calling on reminiscences among the men that have attended "hog guessings" when such events brought the farmers trooping to the town from miles around and called out town folks as well.

"I shall never forget," a man said to-day, "a hog guessing" held a few days ago back of the Huguenot Hotel. All the boys were there in their best 'togs,' and out for fun. The pig was not killed by the first stab wound and got away. Then there was a scramble."

"Going to catch the pig?" some one remarked.

"Naw," continued the narrator with a look of disgust, "trying to keep out of the pig's way. The pig ran right down among us, and there was pretty near a panic. We were caught in a sort of pen, and before we got out pretty near every one came in contact with that pig. The trousers that were worn that day were never used for 'best' again. I guess that was about the most exciting 'hog guessing' ever held in New-Rochelle."

The Rotterdam Becomes the Edam.

The Netherlands-American Line has changed the name of its steamship Rotterdam to Edam, and will christen its steamship that is now being built Rotterdam.

The Edam is now the third ship that the line has had bearing that name. Both of the other Edams were lost. The present one was named British Empire before she was named Rotterdam.

MILCH FURTHER EXAMINED

Cross-Examination Makes Little Change in His Testimony—How the Insurance Claim Was Fixed.

The trial of Louis Gordon on a charge of incendiarism in having set fire to his shirt factory at 21 Walker Street, was continued yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in Part III., General Sessions. Most of the day was spent in the cross and redirect examination of Samuel Milch, the chief witness, by ex-Judge Curtis for the defense, and by Assistant District Attorney Davis for the prosecution.

Mr. Curtis's three days' examination of Milch failed to make any important change in his testimony. Mr. Davis began his questioning by asking about the connection of the three Rosenthals with the fire, and was told that they helped to adjust the loss. He then wanted to know if the agreement with Gluckman as to the division of the insurance money had been reduced to writing, and was told that it had been, but, as the agreement was signed only by Milch, it was ruled out as evidence.

Milch testified that in estimating the value of the stock it was necessary to place the figure at about $65,000, so as to get the $52,000 they wanted, since they knew that they could only get 80 per cent. Fearing that $65,000 would look suspicious, they placed the valuation at $64,918.

Mr. Curtis then interrupted with a question as to how many crimes Milch had committed in setting fire to buildings. Milch refused to make any direct answer.

Mr. Curtis, when court reconvened in the afternoon, continued his questions as to fictitious inventories made after the fire. Milch was asked to point out a fictitious entry on the first page of the type-written inventory. He coolly suggested that they should try Page 4.

"I think not, my incendiary friend," said Mr. Curtis. "We will remain at Page 1 until I get ready to leave it. Have you got the sublime assurance to think you can take on yourself the duties of District Attorney Davis?"

The examination was confined to the first page, and the court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

WOULD PENSION WAR PRISONERS

A Nebraska Plan for Correcting an Alleged Injustice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.,) has introduced a bill in the House suggesting something new in the way of pension legislation.

The measure proposes to provide for those soldiers and sailors who were confined in Confederate prisons by granting them a pension of $2 for each day confined in such prisons, and, in addition, a pension of $12 per month for the remainder of their lives. The monthly pensions are to date from the passage of the act.

A preamble to the bill says that many officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Federal Army and Navy were confined in Confederate prisons for a great length of time, suffering unusual hardships and contracting diseases and disabilities difficult to prove under existing pension laws. This legislation is therefore proposed for the purpose of doing justice to a specially deserving class of surviving veterans of the war.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. 101 West 40th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, competent girl; willing to assist with washing; best city references; last employer can be seen. A. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on a lady in private family. 107 Avenue A. Dante.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and do sewing; city reference. 420 West 58d St., Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, orderly girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with other work; moderate wages. Present employer's, 331 West 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on a lady; in American family. 167 Avenue A. Doute.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and plain laundress in a private family; best city references. 884 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, North Ireland, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. Gertrude, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. Keeley, 410 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a yong French girl; speaks good English; good reference. Mrs. A. Besson, 252 West 36th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or to do light housework in small family; best city reference. 135 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in laundry; city or country; best reference. Oseell, 250 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl; four years' city personal reference. 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and first-class laundress; good baker; economical; small private family; city reference. M. T., 651 9th Av.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; country or city; five years' reference. Mrs. A. W., 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; seven years' reference from last place. S. W., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; city reference. 204 East 65th St., second floor.

COOK.—By reliable woman as competent cook in private family; no objections to plain washing; eight years' reference. A. S., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant cook and laundress or would do the housework of small family; capable and trustworthy. C. H., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Swede; understands carving, desserts, game, dinner parties, marketing; city or country; best personal and written references. Charlotte, restaurant, 416 4th Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent reference. First-class, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and dessert; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good references. 254 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a competent person as first-class cook in a private family, who is capable of taking entire charge; willing to do marketing if required. M. C., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and plain washer; American family preferred. 6 Rivington St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; wages from $40 to $50. Cara Yohanson, 304 East 26th St.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family; reference. 328 East 42d St.; ring front door bell.

COOK.—First-class, Swedish; go out for dinner and luncheon, or by the day or month; best city references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 8d Av.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 353 East 53d St., Mrs. Dillon's bell.

COOK.—By young woman to do cooking in small private family; wages, $20. F. G., Box 1, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good plain cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference. 282 West 35th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; no objection to a private boarding house; no cards. 434 West 52d St., Skehan's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. J. L., 225 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. J. B., 651 9th Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; best city references. A. D., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook, or cook and housekeeper with kitchen help; wages, $35 to $40. A. L., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 147 West 60th St.; Donavan's bell.

COOK.—By competent French cook to go out cooking by the day; dinners, luncheons. M. O., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class reference. 224 East 27th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. M. A., 310 West 40th St., second floor, front.

COOK and HOUSEWORK.—In small family; does not speak English. Lucille, 827 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; assist with washing; good city reference. 458 West 52d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best of references. A. L., 294 7th Av.

COOK.—By a French professional cook, by day or month; no cards. 417 West 18th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in a private family; only soups, fish, meats, entrées, jellies, and creams; bread, cake, and hot breads; no objection to large family; country preferred; little coarse washing if required. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her. M. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By tidy American; best reference; cannot be excelled; good cook and laundress; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in all kinds of French cooking; take man's place; do marketing; personal reference; city or country. C., 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a professed cook; has lived with the leading families of New-York and Newport; gives unquestionable city references. A. S., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; best city reference. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference, Brown, 225 Columbus Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young widow, work by day or week washing or cleaning; well recommended by last employer. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman, by the day or week; plain cook and good laundress; best city references. Ingraham, 144 East 43d St., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; also general housework; by the day; reference. Burke, 305 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A dress and cloak maker, with long experience, a superior fitter, at home or day; will remodel cloth and plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Good fitter and cutter; would like a few more engagements before Christmas in a private family; $1.25 per day; best reference. Cecilia Hansen, 187 Bayard St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; latest Paris fashions; remodels beautifully; $2 a day; reference. 158 East 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; will go out by the day; terms moderate; perfect cutter and fitter. Moran, 151 West 15th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young, well-educated Swiss girl to take care of children in first-class American family; speaks French, German, and Dutch fluently; references. D. Wyler, care of Konig, 78 St. Mark's Place.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Graduate, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess to young children; personal reference. E. M., 227 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant as efficient, experienced housekeeper; full charge of servants; catering; best family references. Qualified, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French couple as housekeepers in small family; woman can do the sewing or take care of children; personal reference. 266 West 71st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable widow, 33, as working housekeeper; good seamstress or housework for small family. 322 West 42d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl, lately landed; understands little English; general housework or any other kind of situation; in private family. Olivia Johnson, care of C. Palm, 144 East 62d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or take charge of grown-up children; willing and obliging. 432 West 49th St., Carroll's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; best city reference. Degnan, 454 West 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. English, 109 East 21st St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; fine sewer; city reference. 161 West 27th St., second floor.

MAID.—A Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing; would like to be a maid for a lady; has good city reference. L. S., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; willing and obliging; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By competent Swedish woman as maid for invalid lady; best recommendations. 140 East 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress to go out by the day, week, or month in a private family; best reference. M. R., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as private family laundress, with city reference; willing to do chamberwork end of the week. 208 East 41st St., Conlon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable North of Ireland girl; first-class shirt, collar, cuff hand; willing to assist in chamberwork at end of week; good city reference. 138 West 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; good city reference. R. L., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. 453 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; monthly or daily; city reference. 408 7th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city reference. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take home washing; by the dozen. 44 East 66th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; willing to live in the country; excellent city references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse, who can take entire charge; understands all bottle feeding; excellent city references; city or country. R., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to a grown child; thoroughly competent; seven years' reference; can be seen from 12 to 2 at present employer's, 15 West 49th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined German; speaks English and French; good seamstress; best references. F., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable woman; American; young or growing children; good sewer; will travel; city or country; best reference. O. L. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By an American widow without children; good home; give mother's care to child. 107 Amsterdam Av. Commerpart.

NURSE.—By young French girl for growing children; or lady's maid; good sewer; best city references. 246 West 30th St., second floor.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—Protestant; care of infant; assist with growing children; doctor's reference. C. B., 270 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl; willing to assist with chamberwork. C. D., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for young baby; best city reference. G., 311 7th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a position for an English nurse and attendant to elderly lady; good seamstress; city or country; reference. 135 West 80th St.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class North German from Hanover as nurse or maid to growing children; best references; teaches German. F., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young French Swiss person, just arrived, in a private family as nurse; no objection to light chamberwork. Care of Mrs. Francfort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av. Hetherington's bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to get a situation for her parlormaid; she is honest, neat, capable, and willing; an excellent servant. Apply at 18 West 54th St., Friday and Saturday of this week.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a superior young girl as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with other work; best references. Minton, 1,504 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By middle-aged woman, by day, as seamstress or to do other light work. Tierney, 850 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good personal reference. M. L., 329 3d